# Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864. NUMBER 102.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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| Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months | 6.00 |
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| " " six months | [illegible] |
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## Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

### LOGAN'S SPEECH.

We have received so many applications for Gen. Logan's great speech, delivered in Carbondale on the 1st inst., that we have concluded to issue it in pamphlet form. We shall have it ready for delivery on Monday morning, the 17th inst.

This is the best kind of a campaign document to circulate in Middle and Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana. Sent by express, $2 per 100. Address

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

### THE NEWS.

With all the notes of war that fill the cracked Southern trumpet, there is even just now a refrain that tells of suffering, weariness, and a desire for peace. The letter of Vice President Stephens opens a new phase in the rebellion. From this point the rebel councils will be distracted and their efforts weakened. And the most delicate and trying duty of the crisis may begin at any moment. The words compromise, concession and guarantee are destined to be freely on all tongues. The duty of loyal men is delicate and trying because of the importance of every step that is taken, the need that Liberty shall not be compromised that Slavery be appeased; that not one inch of our soil be conceded to the sum of all villainies; and that first among guarantees we guarantee posterity against the evils of civil war, by forever rooting out the curse that has drenched our soil in blood, Slavery must die that the Union may live. On these terms loyal men are ready to treat with the rebels.

The Union majority in Ohio is about thirty-five thousand. The soldiers' vote will carry it to eighty-five thousand. Seventeen Union Congressmen are elected. That is how the Buckeyes vote on Little Mac. They cannot keep their hands off from him.

Gov. Morton telegraphs to Gov. Yates that we have carried Indiana by over twenty thousand. In the present Congress Indiana has seven Copperheads to four Union men. In the next Congress she has secured nine Union men to two Copperheads; Voorhees is elected but loses two thousand votes in claims to be elected but will be ousted on account of gross frauds. Verily there is a reign of terror in Hoosierdom, but it is only the Doodites that are scared.

Just as the people of the North had scotched the snake, Judge Advocate Holt opens the lax jaws of the monster and shows its fangs and hidden venom. Let loyal men of the North study and note well, this great league peril that has lurked in our communities, ready to strike a deep and deadly blow, if the people betrayed their trust. All that is needed now is vigilance and earnestness, and the plottings of the secret, disloyal organizations of the North will be made as harmless as the bottled rattlesnakes of the museums.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order for the protection of the coming elections in Missouri. Let Copperheads read in their congregations the Psalm of the redoubtable Nasby. It is time for them to "wale." Rosecrans is not going to let their friends in Missouri do as they have a mind to, on election day. Where are our liberties? Safe, gentlemen. It is not safe to dismiss your Missouri cousins from treatment just yet.

In Pennsylvania there is no question that the snake is dead. The only dispute is who killed the critter, whether the home vote or the army vote. In fact it is nothing but a Coroner's inquest, and the deed will be chargeable to the people, whether they were in blue or citizen's dress. Gov. Curtin telegraphs Gov. Yates that we have 2,000 on the home vote, and eighteen Union Congressmen. Little Mac isn't much of a pet with his home folk.

Price's bowels yearn over Missouri. We all know there is Price's weak point. It is refreshing to hear him threaten Missourians, as he does in his Bloomfield speech, that if they do not turn out and help him make the State miserable he will go away and leave them to their fate of being happy and free under Liberty and the Union. From out Missouri's blackened and fire-swept homes, from her farms in waste, from the thick strewn graves of her martyred sons, comes Missouri's answer, as she turns shudderingly away from contact with her despoilers. Price will go if Missourians will let him, but if they detain him it will be for vengeance, not dalliance.

In our Washington special will be found the Western bids for the Government $40,000,000 loan. It will be seen that Chicago takes pretty large figures in the list. All the bids received yesterday foot up $59,000,000—$19,000,000 more than the sum called for, while large amounts of proposals are known to be on their way to Washington. The range of the bids is from par to 7¼ per cent premium. No awards will be made until all the offers are opened. The loyal people are as ready to respond to the calls of the Government to-day for the sinews of war as they were at the commencement of the contest.

When the Occidental Aquatic Banking Company lately closed its doors, it was pleasant to observe the cheerfulness of Smithers whose little balance was thereby locked up and he to us, "Wait and see." Did he not know the wealth and breadth of social and religious standing possessed by his neighbor, the stockholder, and quoth he, "There is stability, there is strength wheresoever my neighbor has set down his name." It is beautiful to witness every such exhibition of neighborly trust. But Smithers' countenance has changed, since he learns that his neighbor's liability is limited to the amount of his stock, or rather was so limited. Dead men are not liable to die, not much. Smithers' neighbor was relieved months ago of the liability to lose his couple of thousands in Occidental Aquatic shares. He now stands lugubriously beside Smithers, himself a victim. When Smithers was looking to see him take out his pocket book and wipe out his (Smithers') small balance, lo! he takes out his pocket handkerchief and wipes his own eyes. And so mourners go about the streets, stockholders, directors and depositors in a tearful ing. Every such bank ruin should be led into a solemn warning. It should mean something, and involve something, to lend your name, the reflection of your front, and the favor of your pew in church, to a banking enterprise. Directors and stockholders should ride on the engine, and be tied on, else there is no safety to passengers. In case of a smash-up they should be held for something more than hand baggage. Smithers is delighted only a little, to hear his neighbor, the stockholder, exclaim, "I am only a passenger."

We are sorry that the name of a Chicago officer is connected with the recent disgraceful affair at Eastport, on the Tennessee river. A blunder is a crime, when the fate of an expedition, and the lives of many men, hang on the discretion and forethought of a commander. It is a good thing to be bold, but discretion is valor's better part.

Maj. Gen. Hooker received a rousing reception by our loyal citizens at the Tremont House last evening.

The friends of the Copperhead nominee for State Senator, put on the track yesterday, noted elsewhere, might very properly have sung to the officious Alderman of the Sixth Ward—

"Woodman, spare that Tree."

It is well known that the Senatorial scheme is Woodman's baking, and it will fall fatally upon the young attorney who has come just in time to get run over.

From Arkansas we have a full and interesting summary of the situation at Little Rock. Our forces are strong and in good condition.

Gold started yesterday at 208, and went up to 217, falling off a little at the close. Doctors disagree as to what ailed it.

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The Copperhead Convention yesterday put in nomination for one of the Representatives for the South Division, Henry G. [illegible], a man of fair abilities, but a pro-slavery partisan. There is little doubt, however, that he will accept. He was a candidate not long since for Circuit Judge, and was heavily defeated, and will feel like climbing down to take the [illegible] now tendered him, particularly as [illegible] shadow of a chance of his being [illegible] is the wrong year for ambi[illegible] school of politics to try their [illegible] Pendleton and the Chicago platform are running at the [illegible] and will not promote the

the character of the man, Col. Dan Cameron will reject the Copperhead nomination for Representative with scorn. To accept is to place himself in a bad light in the estimation of the loyal masses of that district. The North District gives from ten to fifteen hundred Republican majority, and there is consequently a poor show for any Chicago platform candidates.

### GOUDY AND FULLER'S CANDIDATE.

This enterprising firm, doing a general legislation and lobby business two years ago, ran the Copperhead County Convention yesterday pretty much to suit themselves. From the title of one of the bills engineered through the legislature, they became known to the public by the names respectively of Wabash C. Goudy and M. Wabash Fuller, alias "little Fuller."

The enterprising Goudy managed to ring himself in as Chairman of the Convention, while "little Fuller" acted as floor-manager; but notwithstanding the success of this modesty, the illustrious firm failed to run the thing entirely their own way.

They had better success in the Senatorial Convention—a section of the County Convention which seceded for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator of the 24th District. Lambert Tree, a young sprig of Maryland chivalry, was put in nomination by the Goudy and Fuller faction. Alderman J. J. O'Sullivan was put in nomination by the "unterrified" element. The fight was hot and furious. At two stages of the balloting Sullivan had Tree fairly beaten by four majority. But Goudy and Fuller—Castor and Pollux—took the cards into their hands and euchered poor Sullivan by sharp practice. The friends of the latter are boiling over with indignation at the swindle perpetrated on their candidate.

The individual who was thus thimble-rigged into the nomination is a kid-glove sprig of chivalry, who believes in the divinity of slavery and the right of secession. Pendleton and the Chicago peace platform he adores, and he supports McClellan because he knows that, if elected, he will be the "creature of our voice," as Fernando Wood expresses it. Mr. Tree, in short, is one of Vallandigham's disciples, and those who believe in that secessionist will support him.

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A CORRECTION.—It was Hon P. L. Hawkenson, the Swedish Vice Consul, who spoke at the Court House at Princeton, Bureau county, with John A. Nelson, the Union candidate for Sheriff in Cook county, not Tragardh, as reported.

### TEH RE-ACTION IN THE SOUTH.

#### The Position of Vice President Stephens and the Georgia Peace Movement

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday contains a highly important letter from Alex. H. Stephens, to sundry citizens of Georgia who had written to him about peace movements. He begins by magnifying his desire for peace, and then says:

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS' LETTER.

"But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more desire.

He then praises the action of the Georgia Legislature last year, and says the organization of the peace party at the north may be traced to it, and proceeds thus to give the only basis of peace. The easy and perfect solution of all present troubles and of those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and portentiously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved. That is the sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States. This is the only keynote to peace, permanent, lasting peace, consistent with the security of public liberty.

Vice President Stephens then proceeds to argue the States Rights doctrine thus enunciated, in its historical and constitutional bearings, and thus continues:

"The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light which under Providence may prove the dawn of day to this long and cheerless night. The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties. Through a convention of the States they propose to suspend hostilities, to see what can be done, if anything, in the way of negotiation. This is a step in the right direction."

After arguing in favor of this plank of the Chicago Platform, the Vice President continues: "But I should favor such a proposition, only as a peaceful conference such as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue, to the absolute decision of such a body.

"The plan of adjustment should be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States, whom it affected, before it should be binding, and then it should be binding on such as should ratify."

The Vice-President then exhorts them to be watchful and care for their liberties, and proceeds to compare the present rebel situation with that of our revolutionary forefathers, thus:

"In point of reverses our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes. With wisdom on the part of those who control the destiny in the cabinet and field in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and in securing the hearts and affections of the people, we could suffer these losses and calamities and still triumph in the end."

After continuing further in this strain, the Vice-President concludes thus:

"The chief aid and encouragement we can give the Peace party at the North, is to keep before them these great fundamental principles, which alone will lead them and us to a permanent and lasting peace, with the enjoyment of constitutional liberty. With these principles once recognized, the future would take care of itself. There would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to. All questions of boundaries, Confederacies and Union or Unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interests of the parties and the exigencies of times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of the States.

"Yours respectfully,

"ALEX. H. STEPHENS."

### THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

#### Highly Important Order from General Rosecrans—Now, Copperheads, "wale."

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 14.—General Rosecrans has issued an order for the government of the approaching election, which meets the hearty approval of loyal men. While he places strong safeguards around the ballot-box, and provides for a perfectly free election under the laws of the state, he excludes from voting all persons who have been in the rebel service, or belonged to any guerilla or bushwhacking bands, and all such attempting to vote, or any judge of election allowing them to vote, are to be immediately arrested and punished for military offense. No person who has borne arms against the Government or given its enemies aid or comfort, shall be allowed to act as judge or clerk of election; nor shall any county judge appoint such person, under penalty of severe punishment. All attempts at intimidation or efforts to procure or encourage illegal voting, taking false oaths, or in any way controverting law and order, will be promptly met, and the offenders rigorously dealt with. Special provision is made for taking the soldiers' vote, and no soldier is to forfeit his vote because he may not be in camp or with his company on election day. All polls will be strongly guarded, where there is reasonable apprehension that rebels, bushwhackers or other evil-disposed persons, will attempt to control the election. The order is vastly more just and favorable to loyal men than the one issued by General Schofield a year ago.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

#### The Rebellion in Extremis—Scenes in Richmond.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 14.—Richmond papers say the battle of Friday caused great excitement. All business was suspended, and everybody worked on the fortifications—even the schools were closed. The Union prisoners were hurried South.

The *Examiner* says the papers, by a mistaken policy, claim that the Confederates won a victory on Friday. The *Enquirer* says all negroes were impressed into the service. After speaking of the need of troops, it urges taking men from everywhere and every place by force.

#### The Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 14.—The returns of the Constitutional election come in slow, and the result is doubtful. The friends of emancipation think it will be adopted by a

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington—Matters at the Capital.

### How the People Respond to the New Loan.

### List of Western Bidders and Rates Offered.

### A Startling Expose of Our Home Rebels.

### The Report of Judge Advocate Holt on the K. G. C's.

### THE WAR IN MISSOURI—DADDY PRICE'S BOWELS YEARN.

### He Appeals to Missourians and Threatens to Desert Them.

### The Late Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

### Not a Gleam of Hope for Copperheads.

### FROM THE SOUTH—PEACE RUMORS.

### A Letter from the Rebel Vice-President Stephens.

### A New and Startling Phase of the Rebellion.

### THE LATE REPULSE IN TENNESSEE—FROM WESTERN KENTUCKY.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### The New Forty Million Loan—Western Bidders, with Amounts Bid, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

The bids for the new forty million loan were opened to-day at twelve o'clock, in the rooms of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harrington. All that were on hand were opened, amounting to over fifty-nine millions. A large number of other bids were known to be on the way, which will be opened to-morrow. The following is a full list of the Western bids. No award will be made till after to-morrow's bids are opened.

Hewson, White & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, $40,000 at 1¼.
National Bank, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, $30,000 at 3.55; $15,000 at 3.10.
John Boyce, Ypsilanti, Mich., $5,000, at 4.
J. C. Peasley, Burlington, Iowa, $4,100, at 3¼.
J. Moseley, Chicago, $5,000, at 2.
John Miller, Port Huron, $3,000, at par.
J. S. Ross, Cincinnati, $500, at 2.
First National Bank, Lafayette, Ind., $15,000, at par; $15,000, at 2; $1,000, at 3.
J. B. Carpenter, Cincinnati, $7,000, at 1¾.
D. J. Williams, Cincinnati, $5,000, at 3.
Rosanna Ross, Cincinnati, $2,500, at 2.
R. N. Isham, Chicago, $1,000, at 2.
First National Bank, McConnellsville, Ohio, $15,000, at 1¾.
G. C. Lawrence, Burlington, Iowa, $10,000, at 2¾; $15,000, at 3¼.
W. G. Eddy, Port Richmond, $1,000 at 3c.
Ira Holmes, Chicago, $30,000 at 1¼.
First National Bank, Oberlin, Ohio, $10,000 at 2.
Fourth National Bank, Cincinnati, $10,000 at par; $000 at 2; $15,000 at 2½; $1,400 at 3¼; $65,000 at 3.
First National Bank, Mansfield, Ohio, $5,000 at ½; $5,000 at 1; $5,000 at 1¼; $5,000 at 1½; $5,000 at 1¾; $5,000 at 2.
B. W. Raymond, Chicago, $1,000 at 1¼; $1,000 at 2.
First National Bank, Davenport, Iowa, $700 at 4; $800 at 3¼.
First National Bank, Ann Arbor, Mich., $10,000 at par; $2,000 at 1½; $3,000 at ½; $1,000 at 1; $7,000 at 1¼; $10,000 at 1¾.
L. A. Strable, Cincinnati, $200 at 2¾; $100 at 3.
H. H. Camp, Milwaukee, $7,500 at 2.
M. C. Darling, Chicago, $2,000 at 1¾.
First National Bank, Carondelet, Mo., $5,000 at 3.
First National Bank, South Charleston, Ohio, $23,000 at 3.
S. Gebhardt, Dayton, Ohio, $50,000 at 3.10.
B. Lemon & Co., Cincinnati, $10,000 at 1; $10,000 at 1¼; $10,000 at 1¾.
C. B. Allen, Sturges, Mich., $1,000 at 4¼.
E. Preston & Co., Detroit, $1,000 at par; $1,000 at ¼; $1,000 at ½; $1,000 at ¾; $1,000 at 1; $1,000 at 1.15; $1,000 at 1.20; $1,000 at 1.21; $1,000 at 1.23¾; $1,000 at 1¼.
First National Bank, Pontiac, $1,000 at 1¾.
D. P. Allen, Cincinnati, $700 at 2.
First National Bank, Milwaukee, $80,000 at 1; $6,000 at 2; $1,000 at 2.87; $10,000 at 2.62; $10,000 at 2¾; $4,000 at 4.0; $700 at 4.12.
D. Umee, Cincinnati, $1,000 at 3.
J. D. Abraham, Cincinnati, $500 at 3.
W. Vanduzen, Cincinnati, $3,000 at 3.
A. C. Bushbeck, Cincinnati, $5,000 at par.
W. H. Doane, $3,000 at 3.
W. A. Tamer, Aurora, Ill., $2,000 at 1.
J. H. Fitch, Cashier, $2,000 at 1.
First National Bank, Monroe, Wis., $10,000 at 1¾; $10,000 at ¾; $5,000 at 2¾.
E. Hoffner, Racine, Wis., $2,000 at par.
J. D. Lake, Chicago, $8,000 at 2¼.
Second National Bank, Chicago, $8,000 at 1¼; $9,000 at 1.
Fifth National Bank, Chicago, $20,000 at 4; $20,000 at 2¾; $20,000 at 2¾; $5,000 at 1; $5,000 at ¾; $1,000 at par.
A. H. Brown, Zanesville, Ohio, $1,000 at 2.04.
Jas Beaine, Cincinnati, $1,000 at 3.
T. J. Houghly, Madison, Ind., $1,000 at 2.
J. W. Tower, Madison, Wis., $9,000 at 4¼.
Hiram Hance, Rantoul, Ill., $800 at 4¾.
First National Bank, Pontiac, Mich., $4,000 at 1¾.
A. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill., $1,000 at 2¼, $4,000 at 2, $4,000 at 1, $4,000 at 1¾.
P., Ft W. & C. R. R., Ill., $10,000 at 1.55, $1,000 at 1.30, $10,000 at 1.50.
O. Ballard, Jr., Circleville, $4,000 at ¾.
First National Bank, Monroe, Wis., $3,000 at par.
Lewis Davenport, Monroe, Wis., $4,200 at 2¾.
Samuel Shipman, Marion, Ohio, no bid.
Third National Bank, Chicago, Ill., $1,000 at 2, $4,000 at 3.
T. Weber, $4,000 at 3, $4,000 at 1, $4,000 at 2.
First National Bank, Cincinnati, $100,000 at 1.55, $100,000 at 2.55.
Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, $25,000 at 1, $25,000 at 1¾.
W. L. Newbury, Chicago, $10,000 at 3.01.
M. H. Skinner, Chicago, $8,000 at 1¾.
C. R. Blair, Chicago, $5,000 at 1¼; $5,000 at 2¾.
E. H. Haddock, Chicago, $5,000 at 0.55; 5,000 at 1.03.
J. M. Adsit, Chicago, $10,000 at 2.
J. Magill, Chicago, $1,000 at 2.
E. Gore, Quincy, $5,000 at 4.
Third National Bank, Chicago, $50,000 at 1.
Gibson & Co., Cincinnati, $4,100 at 3.
Larkin, T. & Co., Cincinnati, $12,000 at par.
First National Bank, Chicago, $12,000 at par.
First National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, $50,000, at 3.
First National Bank, Cincinnati, $500, at 1; $500, at 1¼; $22,000, at 1.55; $8,000, at 2; $22,000, at 2.05; $8,000, at 2.10; $7,500, at 2.50.
First National Bank, Cincinnati, $1,000, at 3; $2,000, at 4; $1,000, at 3.
C. H. Cushing, Chicago, $1,000, at 2.
O. Davenport, Chicago, $1,000, at 2.
P. C. Wynkoop, cashier, Hudson, Ohio, $3,000, at par.
P. Weeks, Akron, Ohio, $2,000, at 4¼.
J. R. Stockton, Kankakee, $5,000, at 1¼.
Third National Bank, Chicago, $50,000, at 1¾; $10,000, at 1¾; $20,000, at par.
Third National Bank, Chicago, for Warren, Jr., $10,000, at 2.
H. J. Fuller, Racine, Wis., $3,000 at par.
S. Stiker, Eaglesville, Ohio, $430 at 6¼.
R. M. Roberts, Davenport, $400 at 7¼.
W. S. Berene, Burlington, $1,000 at 3¼.
D. W. Williamson, Kewanee, Indiana, $100 at 5.
A. B. Cook, $9,000 at 3¼.
B. Stout, Pontiac, Illinois, $3,000 at 2; $6,000 at 2.
S. Bentley, Cincinnati, $1,000 at 3.
J. C. Stuart, Danville, $3,000 at 6.
P. R. Bridge, $30,000 at 2¾; $10,000 at ¾; $20,000 at 1.
First National Bank, Cadiz, Ohio, $5,000 at 2; $5,000 at 2¾.

JUDGE ADVOCATE HOLT ON OUR HOME REBELS.

Judge Advocate Gen. Holt has published an elaborate report of the secret political societies of the West, prepared under the orders of the War Department. Of their origin he says:

THE REPORT.

In 1862, about the time of the first draft, mutual protection societies, Circles of Honor, Knights of Mighty Host, and Knights of the Golden Circle, began to resist it. The last order being partially exposed, Sterling Price organized another in its place, called the Corps de Belgique, which was maintained in Missouri, and took its name from the Belgian Consul at St. Louis, since discharged. In the autumn of 1863, under the leadership of P. C. Wright, of N. Y., and Vallandigham, the O. A. K's, an order of the American Knights, was organized. With the organization, originally, Jeff. Davis seems to have had something to do. Sterling Price then changed his Corps Belgique into this, and it spread both North and South. Changes were made in it as its [illegible] were discovered, and new names were given to it in different parts of the country. The McClellan

ticularly on their military features and the military strength they were designed to control, which he regards as intended to facilitate a guerilla warfare in case of an outbreak against the Government. P. C. Wright, the editor of the *News*, now in Fort Lafayette, was First Supreme Commander. In February last, at the annual meeting of the Supreme Council, Vallandigham was elected as his successor. Robert Holloway, of Illinois, acted as Lieutenant General, or Deputy Grand Commander, during Vallandigham's absence from the country. The Secretary of the Society chosen at the last election was Dr. Massey, of Ohio. In Missouri the principal officers were Chas. L. Hunt, Grand Commander; Chas. E. Dunn, Deputy Grand Commander; and Green B. Smith, Grand Secretary. Since the arrest of these three persons, all of whom have made confessions, Barrett has officiated as Grand Commander. The Grand Commander in Indiana is H. H. Dodd, the Deputy Grand Commander, Horace Heffren. The Grand Secretary, W. M. Harrison, Major Generals W. A. Bowles, John C. Walker, S. P. Mulligan and Andrew Humphreys.

Among the other leading members of the Order in that State are Dr. Anthon, State Secretary, and Joseph Ristine, State Auditor. The Grand Commanders in Illinois are S. C. Judd, of Lewiston, and B. B. Piper, of Springfield, who is titled Grand Missionary of the State, and designated, also, as a member of Vallandigham's staff. He is one of the most active members, having been busily engaged throughout the summer in establishing temples and initiating members in Kentucky. Judge Bullett, of the Court of Appeals, is Grand Commander, and with Dr. A. F. Kalfus and W. R. Thomas, Jailor in Louisville, two other of the most prominent members has been arrested.

In New York Dr. R. F. Stevens, Chief Secretary of the McClellan Minute Guard, is the most active ostensible representative. The greater part of the chief and subordinate officers of the Order and its branches, as well as the principal members thereof, are known to the Government, and, where not already, may regard themselves as under a constant military surveillance. So complete has been the exposure of this sect or league, that however frequently the conspirators may change its name, forms, passwords, and signals, its true purposes and operations cannot longer be concealed from the military authorities.

The Supreme Council, which annually meets on February 22d, convened this year at New York, and a special meeting was then appointed to be held at Chicago, July 4th, or just prior to the Democratic Convention. This having been postponed to August 29th, the special meeting of the Supreme Council was also postponed to August 27th, at the same place, and was duly convened accordingly. It will be remembered that a leading member of the Convention, in the course of a speech made before that body, alluded approvingly to the session of the Sons of Liberty at Chicago at the same time, as that of an organization in harmony with the sentiments and projects of the Convention. The lodges are numerously scattered through Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky. It is also officially reported as established to a less extent in Michigan than the other western States as well as in New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Tennessee. In the States just mentioned the order is most strongly centered at the following places: in Indiana, at Indianapolis and Vincennes; in Illinois at Chicago, Springfield and Quincy. A large proportion of lodges in and about the latter place have been founded by the notorious guerilla chief, Jackson.

In Ohio, at Cincinnati, Dayton, and in Hamilton county, which is proudly termed by members "The South Carolina of the North." In Missouri at St. Louis. In Kentucky at Louisville, and in Michigan at Detroit, whence communication was freely had by leaders of the order with Vallandigham during his banishment, either by letter addressed to him through two prominent citizens, and members of the order, or by personal interviews at Windsor, C. W. It was asserted by delegates to the Supreme Circle of February last, that the number was then represented to be from eight hundred thousand to one million; but Vallandigham in his speech last summer, at Dayton, Ohio, placed it at five hundred thousand, which is probably much nearer the true total.

The number in the several States has been differently estimated in the reports and statements of its officers. Thus the force of the order in Indiana is stated to be from 75,000 to 125,000, in Illinois from 100,000 to 140,000, in Ohio from 80,000 to 108,000, in Kentucky from 40,000 to 70,000, in Missouri from 20,000 to 40,000, and in Michigan and New York about 20,000 each.

Judge Holt then goes on to show what efforts have been made to arm this force, and the various little embarrassments the Order has labored under in this particular. He then gives a statement of their specific operations in several particulars, of encouraging desertions, discouraging enlistments, resisting the draft, giving intelligence to the enemy, recruiting for the enemy within our lines, furnishing the rebels arms and ammunition, and co-operating in raids and invasions.

The document concludes with a resume of the indisputable evidence on which the exposure is based. It is thought a startling document and its effect on the country cannot but be great.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14.—A gang of Mosby's guerillas in strong force yesterday, made an attack on the outer picket of the 2d District of Columbia regiment, stationed at White Plains, on the Manassas Railroad. A guard of eight men were captured, and the officer in command was shot in several places and abandoned to his fate.

Two privates of the 6th Pennsylvania heavy artillery were killed by guerillas yesterday, between Accotink and Banks' Station.

### FROM ST. LOUIS.

#### The War in Missouri—Latest from Price's Army—His Pathetic Appeal to the Missourians—Fuller Details Concerning the Attack on Pilot Knob.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 14.

Late advices report Price's headquarters still at Boonville, Cooper county. The presence of Price at Boonville is now regarded as placed beyond doubt. His latest demonstration there is rhetorically a speech, in which his mind seems to have sadly reverted to the failure of Missouri to respond to his celebrated summons for fifty thousand men. He is reported to have announced that he had come to Missouri in order to redeem the people—that this is to be his final effort in their behalf—that if they would promptly flock *en masse* to his standard all would be well, and he would deign to tarry with them; but if they now declined to rally to the support of the Confederacy, it would never again offer to redeem them from their oppression.

Reports of a rebel force having crossed the Missouri River is confirmed. Shelby is said to be in command of it, and to be conscripting and pillaging, with three or four thousand men, in the counties of Howard and Randolph. Bill Anderson's gang are reported to have crossed to the north side of the Missouri River, and joined Price's column. Clark's men, fifteen hundred strong, left Fayette and occupied Glasgow on Tuesday morning.

A dispatch from Maj. H. H. Williams, commanding at Pilot Knob, states that our forces found left in the rebel hospital and in private houses at Ironton, Col. H. C. Thomas, of Fagan's staff; Maj. G. W. C. Bennett, 10th Missouri rebel cavalry; seven captains, 12 lieutenants, three sergeants, three hospital stewards, one surgeon, four assistant surgeons, and 183 enlisted men. Total 215. Most of these have been paroled. In addition to the above, we are reliably informed that over 300 graves of rebels have been counted in the vicinity of the destroyed fort, and seven men of their dead were found unburied. Besides their wounded left in the hospital and in houses at Overton, they are found scattered along their march, in residences *en route* from Arcadia Valley to Leesburg. Seven of the officers named as at the hospitals are mortally wounded. It is further known that on the retirement of the rebels, they sent a wagon train of wounded southward of men known to Unionists of the region to be particularly obnoxious as guerillas, who dared not be left to the tender mercies of those for whom they had shown no mercy. Our informant saw 150 stray rebels at Pilot Knob. There appears no doubt that the original report of 1,500 rebels killed and wounded in the attack on the fort was quite within the limits of truth.

Col. J. P. Sanderson, of the 13th U. S. infantry, and Provost Marshal of this Department, died at half past 11 o'clock this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 14.—Some three or four thousand rebels, under Shelby and Clark, were in Woodford, Randolph, Boone and Calloway counties, plundering and conscripting nearly all the male citizens, and many entire families are fleeing from that region, and the small garrisons at Fayette, Fulton, Huntsville, Glasgow, Sturgeon, and other towns, have evacuated their posts, and are concentrating at Macon City, under Gen. Douglass. Glasgow has been occupied and Fulton plundered by the rebels. At the latter place considerable Federal clothing and blankets were taken, and stores and citizens stripped of everything valuable, amounting to twenty or thirty thousand dollars.

The report that Columbia was burned on Sunday is not true.

The 2d brigade of St. Louis militia have gone to Jefferson City, and it is rumored that General Pike's command has been ordered to fortify and hold the town of Washington.

At Ironton the rebels are known to have [illegible] about $50,000, and nearly the same amount in horses, wagons and property taken from private dwellings. Major Brinker and Major Tracy, Price's Quartermaster and Commissary, took charge of all these goods and sent them South.

At the sacking of Washington, on the Pacific Railroad, over $40,000 worth of goods were taken from stores, but the private houses were rather more respected here than in many other places.

A considerable number of citizens were murdered by the rebels in Franklin county, their bodies being found daily in the brush, where they had gone for concealment. The bridges over the Big Blue River, an unfinished portion of the Pacific Railroad between Independence and Kansas City, was burned by the rebels.

### FROM SPRINGFIELD.

#### State Finances—Reduction of State Debt—Political and Military Intelligence

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Oct. 14.

Since Dec. 1st, 1862, the sum of six hundred and sixty two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty six cents of the Illinois Central Railroad Fund, seven per cent of the gross earnings of the Railroad, has been applied to the extinction of a like amount of the public debt of the State. The probable amount to be realized from the two mill tax, provided by act 15 of the Constitution, for the year 1863, and which will be applicable to the payment of the principal of the State indebtedness, presented to the Auditor January 1st, 1865, will be some six hundred thousand dollars. Should holders of bonds fail to present them to the Auditor on the 1st of January for a dividend of the two mill tax fund, the account of that fund on hand could then by law be applied to the purchase of bonds at par, or if not obtainable at par, then the Governor is authorized to make a proclamation requiring the presentation of matured bonds for payment, in default of which the interest on the same will cease. It is therefore evident that from the Central Railroad fund, and the two mill fund, a reduction of the stock debt amounting to $1,250,000, will be accomplished between December, 1862, and January, 1865, a little over two years. This would reduce the debt of the State to about $11,000,000 in round numbers. The continued proceeds of the two mill tax and Central Railroad fund will amount to $1,000,000 per annum.

All the County Treasurers who have been sued by the Auditor, with the exception of two or three, have come forward and paid up.

A grand Union Mass Meeting is to be held at Shelbyville, Shelby county, on Saturday, the 15th inst. Gen. John M. Palmer, Gen. J. N. Haynie, Hon. L. Trumbull and Judge Charles Emerson, it is announced, will be present and address the meeting.

Major Hoffman to day mustered in 134 men, of whom 140 were drafted.

## POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

### FROM NEW YORK.

#### Our Midnight Dispatch—Important News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 14—Midnight.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

The *World's* special with Sheridan, giving reasons for a retrograde movement, says no further necessity existed for direct offensive operations against Early's army. The victories at Winchester and Fisher's Hill have so completely broken up and scattered that force, that there was no great body left to contend with. The reorganization of the army which we have recently been fighting is next to impossible. Large numbers of men comprising that army are natives of the valley, and during its retreat took the liberty of retreating to their homes and into the mountains. They have been coming into our lines and giving themselves up at the rate of 50 per day. There was then, in absence of proper warranty for proceeding further, no actual necessity for remaining so far away from the base of supplies; but as the possibility still existed that the rebels would send another army up the valley, the long talked of measure rendering subsistence of such force upon the country impossible, was decided upon. Accordingly orders for the destruction of all supplies of forage was issued and executed.

The *Tribune's* special from Strasburg, 10th inst., says the rebel cavalry force sent as a corps of observation down the valley in pursuit of Sheridan, was ascertained to be under the command of Maj. Gen Lomax, with Brig. Gen. Rosser and Bradley Johnson as subordinate commanders. Rosser is the General who made the successful cattle raid at Harrison's Landing, by which his troops won the soubriquet of the Laurel Brigade. He was sent to take the place of Fitzhugh Lee, who was wounded at Winchester. Great things were expected of him. Gen. Lomax marched through Woodstock on Saturday with flying colors, and his men were confident and boastful. He went back through the town on the following day, his whole command routed, all his artillery except five guns, and ammunition wagons lost, and his men flying in disorder to the mountains. It was a repetition of the scenes following the victory and rout at Fisher's Hill. General Lomax himself escaped by pure accident from being made a prisoner.

The rebels were feeding their horses in part upon pressed hay brought from Staunton, the only place where any was left.

Six thousand head of animals have been collected and driven out of Luray and Shenandoah Valleys.

There is nothing left on which people can subsist, much less a large rebel force.

THE MISSING STEAMER ROANOKE.

Numerous rumors are afloat concerning the missing steamer Roanoke. It is generally believed she has been captured and taken into Wilmington to be used as a blockade runner or a privateer. She was in good condition and reported fast.

THE LATE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

No decision is reached yet concerning the recent election. Both parties claim 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

In the 12th district the majority for Denison (Dem.) is 1,141. Democratic loss 341. One district is disputed. Susquehanna gives 804 Republican majority; Democratic gain 398. 11th district, Monroe Co. gives 1,572 Democratic majority; Democratic loss 456. 17th district, Clarion Co. gives Baker, (Rep.) for Congress 325 majority; Democratic gain 572.

BRIG MISSING.

Nothing has been heard from the brig Viscon since she was spoken half way across the Atlantic. She is over a hundred days out.

GUERILLA MOVEMENTS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 14.—A small body of Mosby's guerilla's crossed the Potomac into Montgomery county, Maryland, during the last twenty four hours. Some three hundred penetrated as far as Adamstown to-day. They have, it is understood, been driven back. They are said to number three hundred.

AND THEIR ANTIDOTE.

WASHINGTON Friday, Oct. 14.—The Alexandria, (Va.) *Journal* says: It is understood that Gen. Augur, commanding the defences south of the Potomac, in view of the conduct of the guerillas in tearing up rails on the Manassas Gap Railroad, by which a loss of life occurred, a few days ago, will probably order a register of all disloyal people in Fairfax and Alexandria counties, for the purpose of having a daily detail accompany trains to the stations on the prominent parts of the engines and cars. Some similar measures taken by Gen. Washburn, in the Southwest, proved quite effective.

TANEY'S SUCCESSOR.

No doubt is entertained among the prominent friends of ex Secretary Chase that he will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—The returns of the Constitutional vote are very incomplete. Adding the expected majorities to those already received, there appears to be a majority of three hundred against the new Constitution. It is thought that the soldiers vote will reverse this result, which cannot be known before to-morrow.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday contains a letter from Palmetto, Ga., giving an account of Jeff. Davis' visit to headquarters. In describing the effect of Davis' speech, it says that when he turned to Cheatham's division of Tennesseeans, and said, "Be of good cheer; within a short time your faces shall be turned homeward, and your feet pressing Tennessee soil," the crowd burst out into tumultuous manifestations of enthusiasm.

On the same occasion Gen. Howell Cobb made a speech. Gen. Hood was called up, but he was only able to say that he would be ready to give the command forward in a day or two, and they would be all ready to live on parched corn and beef.

The *Sentinel* of the 14th says: The situation in Georgia is of absorbing interest. No conjunction of the war has been so pregnant at once of solicitude and hope.

The *Examiner* says Sherman has fallen into an abyss, from which Lincoln might be glad to sacrifice Atlanta and Chattanooga, in order to relieve him. All talk about Hood as being able to cut Sherman's communications and isolate him.

At Columbus, S. C., Jeff. Davis made another speech, in which he said Hood's eye was on a point of Sherman's communications far beyond where he had been assailed.

The *Examiner* rejoices over a rumor of the recapturing of Atlanta, taking five of Sherman's Corps prisoners, and driving the rest pell mell toward Tennessee.

The Charleston *Courier*, of October 8d, comes out squarely against arming negroes.

ARRIVAL OF ESCAPED PRISONERS.

The steamer Dudley Buck, from Newbern, brought nine soldiers who arrived there last week. They were confined at Andersonville, and escaped, with some six others, while *en route* for Florence. They walked nearly three hundred miles to Newbern, one of them barefoot. They were comfortably cared for at the New England Relief Rooms. Their names are O. L. McQuain, 16th Illinois cav.; D. H. Hosier, 2d Ohio cav.; C. E. Tibbles, 4th Iowa cav.; G. N. Tibbles, 4th Iowa cav.; John R. Compton, 4th Iowa cav.; Edwin Haven, 1st Michigan cav.; O. Haversen, 1st Michigan cavalry.

MARKET MATTERS.

Railway speculation opened strong in New York roads, but steadily improved, as the call progressed in Western chances. There was a good demand for stocks generally, and a large business transacted. Many bears have turned bulls, apparently getting the market up to sell on. After the call there was another rise.

Government stocks are stronger, with more disposition to buy. State bonds quiet. Business at the morning board was very dull. There were no sales of copper stocks, but prices were steady. Stocks were all lower at the Second Board, but better afterwards.

After 1 o'clock p. m. the upward tendency of the market was strengthened by dispatches from Baltimore recommending dealers to buy, the inference being that unfavorable news had reached them from Grant's army.

The gold market has been very much excited, with a heavy business doing. The fluctuations have been wild. It commenced at 208, fluctuating through the day and afternoon to 217½.

The money market grows easier. In the face of the requirements, brokers readily met the demand at 7 per cent. In a few cases unemployed balances were offered on short loans, at 6 per cent. Exchange is in steady demand, though somewhat checked by the rise in gold. There is more firmness in produce and merchandise, and more business doing at the produce exchange. The rise in gold had a marked effect upon the market, and a large advance in prices was the consequence, with increased activity. Flour rose 25@30c, wheat 5@8c, corn 3@5c, oats 1@3c, pork 50@75c, lard 1c.

The dry goods market is higher, especially on cotton fabrics; and jobbers are doing a fair business. One of the heaviest wholesale clothing houses has opened its stock at retail, and is selling very largely.

Gold closed on the evening board, strong, at 216¾.

LATER.—Gold closed, at 10:15 p. m., after the evening board, at 217½.

#### Gen. Augur Boring the Secesh.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 14.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says Gen. Augur has determined to put in the trains on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, holding secessionists from Fairfax and adjoining counties, as hostages to prevent guerilla outrages.

☞ For Afternoon Telegraph see Second Page.

## New Advertisements.

THE TEMPORARY STRUCTURE, used for the "LONG JOHN" ENGINE HOUSE, On Washington street, between Lasalle and Wells streets, for sale. Apply to JNO. F. BEATY, Secretary Board of Trade. oc15 u123 1t

MASONIC.—A Special Communication of Ashlar Lodge No. 308, F. & A. M. will be held at their Hall, this (Saturday) evening. Work on First Degree. Members of the Fraternity are invited to attend. E. W. JONES, Secretary. oc15 u477 1t

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK HAS REMOVED from 52 Clark street (Sherman House) to the new Bank Building No. 13 SOUTH CLARK STREET. oc15-u183 1t

'TWAS ON A RAW AND gusty day, Lake Michigan was chafing on its shores, when my friend said to me, "come to Everitt's Pleasant Gallery, 137 Lake street, corner of Lasalle, his Photographs are excellent and only Two Dollars per dozen." WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY NIMS, Operator. oc15-u161-1t

PIANO FORTE TUITION. MRS. H. H. WALE, Professor of the Piano Forte, direct from London, England. For particulars apply at her residence, 12 Randolph street, opposite Dearborn Park or at any of the principal music stores in Chicago. oc15-u204 1t

HEATING FURNACES. BEECHER'S IMPROVED PATENT, For warming Dwellings, Churches, School Houses, Stores &c. For burning hard or soft coal. For sale and put up by BEECHER & PARKER, 200 Madison street. oc15-u166 1t

FOUR BEAUTIFUL FARMS for sale cheap. 260, 160, 80 and 80 acres each. All near Rockford. $5,500, $1,800, $1,800 and $3,000. The best kind of improvements are on all of the Farms. The land can't be excelled. One is four miles, 80 acres; improvements extra, and a lovely spot for a home for a person that is willing to pay a low price. Business elsewhere reason for being obliged to sell. Call on J. WALTER GANTZ, New Milford or Rockford, Illinois. oc15 u151 2t-sat&mon-net

NEW YORK STATE APPLES. 2,500 barrels Choice Autumn and Winter Apples, Arriving and in transit from New York. Country orders solicited. Satisfaction warranted. F. LEAKE, Commission Merchant, oc15-u193-2tnet 112 South Water st.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6. New York, October 5, 1864. A dividend of one per cent for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the Company, 81 John street, New York, on and after October 17th 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day. oc15-u211 6t WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

MCKINLEY OIL COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2. New York, October 5, 1864. The trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a dividend of three per cent out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No 81 John street, New York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day. oc15-u210 6t WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS IN ALL THE NEW COLORS. SONTAGS, NUBIAS & HOODS, Infant's Hoods, Caps and Leggings, MEN'S AND BOYS' WOOL SOCKS OF THE BEST KINDS. SUTTON & BURKETT, oc15 u163-2t sa&m net 41 and 43 Lasalle street.

A LARGE STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' OVERCOATS! ALSO, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. In Endless Variety, A. W. WOOLEY & CO, oc15-u212-1t 86 Randolph street.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. MISS EMMA LITTLE, FROM BOSTON. A thoroughly accomplished teacher of the Piano and Guitar, will give instruction to pupils. TERMS:—Piano, $25, Guitar, $20, for 24 lessons. ☞ The best of city and Eastern references. RESIDENCE: No. 93 NORTH WELLS STREET. oc15 u140-3tnet

DRESS MAKING. MADAME AUBERT having secured the services of a professed and Skillful Cutter and Fitter, And receiving the latest modes direct from Paris, feels confident that she can give satisfaction to the ladies of Chicago in any branch of Dressmaking. Her aim is to unite accuracy of fit, neatness of finish and elegance of style in any work that may be executed at her establishment. French Millinery, Caps and Headdresses. 68 LAKE STREET, near State street, oc15-u133-1t-istp Front room, up-stairs.

MAGIC LANTERNS! The best Children's Entertainment on winter evenings are to be had at all prices and of all sizes, at the Optical establishment of JAMES FOSTER, JR., & CO., oc15 u206-1tnet 46 Clark st., near Sherman House.

BUSINESS CHANCES. SUCCESS A DUTY. The most successful invention of the age is now on exhibition and sale at 86 Dearborn street, Room No. 4. Men with a capital of $100 to $300 can now avail themselves of a business that will pay a profit of $25 to $50 per day. F. T. CUSHING. oc15-u167-1t

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS. Salesrooms in Portland Block. NOS. 114, 156 AND 157 DEARBORN-ST.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, On Saturday, Oct. 15th, at 9½ O'Clock, At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 155, 156 and 157 Dearborn street. HOUSEHOLD GOODS—The entire Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping. NEW FURNITURE—Bedsteads, Bureaus, Card Tables, &c., &c. CARPETS—New and Second-hand Carpets and Matting, Rugs, &c. PIANO FORTE—One Square Piano, one Upright Piano. TEAS, &C.—16 chests Green and Black Teas. CIGARS AND LIQUORS—50,000 Superior Cigars, Liquors in casks and cases. STOVES—Parlor, Office Store and Cooking Stoves. ONE DARK BAY HORSE—Is a good animal, will work in single and double harness or under saddle, is sound and gentle. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO, Auctioneers.

FRENCH AND SPANISH CLASSES BY A. FAVARGER, at his rooms, 90 Washington Street. From 6 to 9 P. M. P. O. Box 2386.

Wrought Iron Pipe

FOR THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING YOU SHOULD VISIT A. W. WOOLLEY & CO'S, 86 Randolph St. oc15-u218 1t

NATIONAL BANK SAFES.
Folding Outside Doors,
Folding Inside Doors,
Burglar Chests Inside,
Covert's and Yale's Dial Locks,
Banks of $50,000 Capital,
Banks of $100,000 Capital,
Banks of $500,000 Capital,
We have just the Article you want,
You cannot afford to be without one,
Bankers are delighted with them.
FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT.
oc15 u174 5tnet

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
Ten years ahead of all others,
Made of Heavier Wrought Iron,
Thicker Fire-Proof Filling,
Weigh twenty per cent. more,
Elegantly Made and Finished,
Cost no more than the old styles,
You see them Everywhere.
FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle Street.
oc15 u175 6tnet

A GREAT TRIUMPH. McPHAIL & CO'S "STAR PIANOS" RECEIVED THE First Premium at the Michigan State Fair, Over 20 Other Pianos in Competition. Be sure and see the STAR PIANO BEFORE YOU BUY. 17 Different Styles. Send for a Circular containing hundreds of the most truthful Testimonials ever written. THEY ALWAYS TAKE THE LEAD WHERE THEY ARE KNOWN. They are the Nearest Perfection. McPhail & Co's STAR PIANOS WILL LAST A LIFE TIME. We are Constantly Exchanging for Other Pianos. EVERY ONE IS WARRANTED. Money and expenses refunded if not satisfied. Pianos arriving every week. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, packed and shipped. Cheap Pianos for sale. H. T. MERRILL & CO., Wholesale Agents, oc15-u176-1t 91 Washington street, Chicago.

PIANOS! VERY LOW PRICES. STATEMENT TO BUYERS. As many are at present disposed to delay purchasing in the hope that pianos will soon be sold at greatly lower rates, we would call attention to the fact that by far the greater part of the cost of a Piano being in its workmanship and not in the raw materials employed in its construction, it cannot be afforded at anti-war prices until labor recedes to its former rates, and this obviously cannot be looked for for a long time. Being determined, however, to sell at the lowest prices possible, and to give our customers the advantage of our unequalled facilities in buying, we have determined to offer from this time UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Our magnificent stock of STEINWAY'S And other Splendid Pianos at prices based on GOLD AT 1 60, Thus leading all downward movements hitherto announced in any branch of business. Buyers will do well to avail themselves of our present superb assortment, (selected especially for the opening of our new warerooms) by making their purchases immediately. SMITH & NIXON, S. W. corner Washington and Clark streets. oc15-u191-1t

SPLENDID STYLES DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS —AT— 86 Randolph Street. A. W. WOOLLEY & CO. oc15-u213-1t

HOUSEKEEPERS AND BAKERS, ATTENTION!! CHOICE BRANDS OF White Winter and XXXX Spring Extra FLOUR, For sale low, and warranted to give good satisfaction, by LEONARD BROS & JENNISON, oc15-u194 1t 40, 42 & 44 Franklin street.

TO CIGAR DEALERS!—Persons in the Retail Cigar Business, who would like to connect with it a light and profitable business Which requires no Capital, May hear of an opportunity by addressing L. F. DOBBS, P. O. Box 1284, Chicago. oc15-u97-3tnet

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS an admirer of superior well-fitted Clothes OF SIMON PURE FABRICS, Made in the most thorough manner, at the LOWEST PRICES for which such an article can be furnished, is invited to call at ELY'S, Woolen Draper and Tailor, 9 Tremont Block. oc15-u 1t net

SALT! SALT!—On Consignment.
4,000 Sacks Ground Alum Salt,
1,000 Sacks Liverpool Dairy Salt,
2,000 Sacks Turk's Island Salt,
2,000 Brls Saginaw and Onondaga Salt,
3,000 Brls Old Saginaw,
For sale in quantities to suit. Country orders promptly filled, by PARKER, CULTON & SPRAGUE, oc15-u156-1t-wed,fri,sat&wk-1t

STEAM TO EUROPE.—Persons about to visit Europe, would do well to call and see the General Agent of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Co. [illegible] CITY OF BALTIMORE, [illegible] Apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent [illegible]

TO STAVE MAKERS AND COOPERS.—[illegible]

ANY ONE WISHING GOOD, DESIRABLE WELL MADE CLOTHING! IN ANY STYLE, EITHER FOR GENTS' WEAR, OR FOR BOYS, CAN FIND A WELL SELECTED STOCK AT DE GRAFF & POOLE'S, CORNER OF State and Randolph Sts oc15-u192 1t

86 WOOLEY & CO 86 86 RANDOLPH ST, Have the best stock of BOYS' & YOUTHS' CLOTHING IN THE CITY. oc15 u217 1t

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS OF THE MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, LOCATED AT CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY, ILL., As they existed on the first Monday of October, 1864.

LIABILITIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in and invested according to law | | $500,000 00 |
| Amount debts owing by the association other than for deposits and circulation | | 3,339 20 |
| Besides this, unadjusted claims for collections, amount unknown, but supposed to not exceed | $25,000 | |
| Amount due to depositors, advanced by stockholders | | 129,536 00 |
| Amount of notes or bills in circulation | | 11,740 00 |
| Total | | $673,577 20 |

RESOURCES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock deposited as security for circulation, cost | | $14,000 00 |
| Real Estate—Banking House and Lot, cost | $100,000 00 | |
| Other Real Estate cost | 64,370 85 | —164,370 85 |
| Notes of other Banks on hand, and Treasury Notes with agent for redemption of circulating notes | | 30,000 00 |
| Amount of debts owing to the association, other than loans and discount | | none. |
| Loans and discounts | | none. |
| Specie on hand | | none. |
| Deposited with other Banks and Bankers | | [illegible] |
| Suspended debt | | [illegible] |
| Stocks and Bonds | | 54,350 00 |
| Due from State of Illinois | | 12,137 34 |
| Furniture account | | [illegible] |
| Total | | $673,577 20 |

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss.

I, John M. Underwood, Vice President, and I, Samuel S. Rogers, Assistant Cashier, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a full and correct statement of the affairs of the Marine Bank of Chicago, as they existed on Monday, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, which statement, and this affidavit, we believe to be true and correct.

JOHN M. UNDERWOOD, Vice President.
SAM'L S. ROGERS, Assistant Cashier.

{SEAL} Subscribed and sworn to before me, this thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1864.

EUGENE C. LONG, Notary Public.

oc15 u187 1t

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, Custom Made Clothing, Undershirts, Drawers and Wool Socks, Gauntlets, Buck Gloves, Yankee Notions, &c. AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18th and 19th, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos 155, 156 and 157 Dearborn street. Sale commences each day at 9½ o'clock. The stock comprises a large and full variety of goods of every grade, which will be sold without reserve for cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FALL OPENING OF FINE CLOAKS. E. A. HAYT & CO., 109 LAKE STREET, Will open Fall and Winter Cloaks, on TUESDAY, 11th instant. New and Fine Goods at Reduced Prices to Correspond with Gold. VELVET BASQUES. Marseilles Basques, Cloth Basques and Basques. E. A. HAYT & CO., 109 Lake street, and 521 Broadway, N. Y. oc15-u177 1t

DOMESTIC DYES. 40 Shades—Fast Colors. These Dyes offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public. They embrace forty different shades, and include All the New and Fashionable Colors, And are PERFECTLY FAST. Attention is invited to samples of colors at the Druggists. Sold Everywhere. Manufactured by GEO. H. REED & CO., Boston. LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, General Agents ...... Chicago.

C. MORGAN, HAVING RESUMED business, would respectfully call the attention of those wishing CABINET FURNITURE ALL CHAIRS to his small but select stock at No 209 Lake St. The COUNTRY TRADE supplied with most kinds of FRAME WORK, such as SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, CHAIRS and FRAMES, at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

[illegible] MEDICINES. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

FALL TRADE. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Large and Attractive Stock. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West. Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake St.

WASTE'S ROLLER HAY PRESS. THIS PRESS IS THE Best in Use. We can turn out twice as many bales, in same time, As any other known Machine, and much tighter. We have pressed 100 Bales in Ten Hours, And One Bale in 4 1-2 Minutes. 70 BALES OF 400 to 500 Pounds Each, Can easily be pressed in ten hours. The Machine is simple in construction, not liable to break, and is strongly built. Applications by letter for Machines, and Territorial rights, and for circulars of description, will meet with prompt attention, and we will demonstrate all that we have claimed at any time. COLTON, WASTE & BRO, Manufacturers & Proprietors, GALESBURG, ILLINOIS. OFFICE, 35 MAIN STREET. Circulars containing description, &c., can be obtained at this office.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Prevents hair from falling out. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Causes it to grow on bald heads. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Prevents hair turning gray. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Permanently removes Dandruff. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Gives hair lustre and beauty. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Renders harsh hair soft and glossy. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Is purely Vegetable. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Cures all diseases of the scalp. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is put up in boxes containing two bottles—one to be used at night, as a restorative, the other for morning use, as a dressing. It never fails to prevent the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray. It is extracted from Roots, Flowers and Herbs, and has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out by handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and promote a healthy and vigorous growth. Price ...... $1 per Box. PREPARED ONLY BY WARING & CO., No. 25 Dey street, New York. AND SOLD EVERYWHERE. BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 18 Lake street, Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

PAPER HANGINGS. McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FRENCH & AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS & WINDOW SHADES, 78 Randolph Street, Chicago. Store & Office Shades made to Order. J. J. McGRATH would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received and would solicit a continuance of favors for the new firm.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes, WITH INSIDE Crystalized Iron BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, Affording to Merchants the same security as Banks. FOR SALE AT 40 STATE ST. HERRING & CO.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT! Drafted men can be furnished with Substitutes by calling on ISAAC E. HITT & CO., 85 Clark street.

LELAND & MIXER'S OFFICE will, on and after this date, be at their NEW PACKING HOUSE, Corner of Seventeenth and Grove streets, two blocks west of Clark street. Chicago, Oct. 11th, 1864.

TO POWDER DEALERS.—The Oriental Powder Company caution dealers against buying Damaged Powder Of our brand, as a quantity damaged by disaster on the Lake has been sold in this market for the purpose of being re-manufactured. The genuine article of our usual superior quality, is furnished by our authorized agents, H. NEWHALL, Jr., 34 River st., and ENOCH WOODS, 29 Lake st.

TRUSSES. HARD RUBBER TRUSS CO., 114 South Clark street. J. H. KENDALL, Manager. This Truss is warranted superior to ALL others in use. In the following respects: It will never rust, break, chafe, gall or blister; does not press upon the back; is used in bathing, and requires no straps. References from the most eminent surgeons. Also manufacturers of all kinds of Supporters, Abdominal, Suspensory, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Cane Wrights, Ankles, Crutches, &c., &c. ☞ Special Attention given to the application of Trusses.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Graduate of Bellevue Medical College and New York Ophthalmic College, operates for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c., and removes with unerring certainty all Diseases of the Eye and Ear which are within the reach of human skill. Office, No. 1 Wabash street, Chicago.

MESS BEEF, FRESH PACKED. Now ready and for sale at 73 South Water street. By R. M. GRAVES & CO.

SALT. SALT. Coarse, Fine, Dairy and Ground Alum Salt, in lots to suit, at LOWEST MARKET RATES, at 94 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

PORK AND BEEF.

# Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

## FOR CHIEF JUSTICE—SALMON P. CHASE.

We are sure that we express the views of a majority, both in numbers and in intelligence, of the American people when we say that the President could perform no act which would confer more honor upon his administration, give higher satisfaction to its supporters and less offense to its reasonable opponents, or better serve the cause of the freedom of all men under our constitution, than by the appointment of Salmon P. Chase to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. The importance of the appointment can hardly be overestimated. During the life of its appointee, which may continue long after Mr. Lincoln shall have retired to private life, it will continue to exercise an influence over the political history of the country, second only to that of the President. He will preside over the arena in which the rebels will appear with brazen front, after the subjugation of their armies, to claim redress for the consequences of their crimes, and restitution for their losses instead of punishment for their treason. All the constitutional questions raised by the enemies of the Union in connection with the pretended right of secession, rights of belligerency, rights of citizenship, rights by reason of loyalty in disloyal States, and the power of the President and rights of rebels upon the questions of coercion, confiscation, emancipation, reconstruction, the formation of new State governments in rebellious territory, &c., in endless variety and extent are to be tried out and settled in the Supreme Court of the United States after the rebel flag shall be lowered before the standards of the Union. In a word, the Supreme Court will sit in the final earthly judgement upon the rebellion and its authors and upon the Government and its upholders. For the Chief Justiceship of such a tribunal Mr. Chase combines every qualification in an unequalled degree. With a broad foundation of legal ability and political experience, unsurpassed in faithfulness to principle, or in brilliancy of success by any American statesman, he will bring to the construction of the Constitution an enlightened devotion to liberty tenfold more powerful for good than has been Roger B. Taney's worship of slavery, potent for evil. He possesses that intellect, virtue, and character which far more than the ermine or the gown will adorn and dignify the highest judicial tribunal of the nation—destined to be even more important hereafter than heretofore. The country has few, if any, whom it would so unanimously vote worthy to fill the place which was first worthily filled by Jay and last by Marshall. The public expectation and desire have already set in for the appointment. We earnestly hope it will be made.

## "DESPOTISM IN TENNESSEE."

Let our readers "stand from under," for Andy Johnson is driving out the money changers, and upsetting the seats of those that sell doves in Tennessee. He has prescribed the terms of the oath calculated, so say the Copperheads, to prevent "Democrats" from voting in Tennessee. The Chicago rebel organ says of it:

> "It is idle to explain that the practical effect of the oath will be to exclude from the polls all who are not partisans of Lincoln and Johnson. If the Governor had ordered an election, and prescribed an oath committing those who subscribed to it to vote the Abolition ticket, as a condition of voting, he would not more plainly have declared that none but members of that party should take part in the election."

Our readers have only to read the oath to see that the language of the Chicago rebel paper is far truer than we could have expected from such a source:

> "I do solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of its enemies;"

What more evident than that no "Democrat" can swear to "support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of its enemies?" On the contrary he demands by the Chicago platform, that there be an immediate cessation of all attempts to defend it from the assaults of its enemies, as such attempts have failed, and those assaults have succeeded, and the Constitution is practically abolished. What security have we for our liberties, where a candidate for the Vice-Presidency dare require a Democrat thus to repudiate his platform in order to vote?

> "That I am an active friend of the Government of the United States, and an enemy of the so-called Confederate States;"

On the contrary the Copperheads are enemies of the so-called Government of the United States, and active friends of the Confederate States, for they demand that "all the resources of statesmanship be exhausted" (McClellan) to enable us to "signalize the departure of the seceding States by tokens of love, and to bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it." (Pendleton.) Again:

> "That I ardently desire the suppression of the rebellion against the Government of the United States."

On the contrary they believe with Dean Richmond at the Chicago Convention—"By G—d we must have McClellan nominated. We must put a stop to this d—d war," for the suppression of the rebellion.

> "That I sincerely rejoice in the triumph of the armies and navies of the United States, and in the defeat and overthrow of the armies, navies, and of all armed combinations in the in the interest of the so-called Confederate States."

That no McClellanite can vote for such a violation of the Chicago Platform is proved by the fact that the Copperhead papers suppress the news of victories and forge tales of disaster for electioneering purposes.

> "That I will cordially oppose all armistices or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over all the people of every State and Territory embraced within the National Union."

Of course not. How can the rebels gain their independence so long as the People are willing to take such an oath? On the contrary the Copperheads will favor "armistices and negotiations for peace with the rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof" shall be nullified, disobeyed and despised by all the people of every State and Territory embraced within the former American Union.

Were this an oath to support any proclamations *not* made in pursuance of the Constitution, such as McClellan's proclamation offering to suppress an insurrection of the slaves of rebels, "with an iron hand," Copperheads would support it. But as it is confined to proclamations which are wholly constitutional, they spew it from them. This feature especially excludes from the polls all but the partisans of Lincoln and Johnson:

> "And that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted for the attainment of these ends; and further, that I take this oath freely and voluntarily and without mental reservation. So help me God.
>
> Said oath being *prima facie* evidence, subject to be disproved by other testimony."

It is peculiarly hard on a rebel to make him swear that in swearing he swears without any mental reservation. Among the horrors of the inquisition was any greater refinement of cruelty ever committed?

Again we ask how the country can survive such an invasion of its liberties? Let the "democracy" of the North awake and rebel at once, or the Chicago Platform will be forever fallen.

## BAD TEMPER.

Nobody will be deceived by the new crop of falsehoods which the Copperhead organs have raised to account for their defeat in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The soldiers come in for the principal share of calumny, as a matter of course. The fact that the Pennsylvania and Ohio soldiers, who voted in their camps, cast their ballots overwhelmingly for the Union ticket is attributed to corruption and intimidation. The fact that the few Indiana soldiers who voted at home, far from the reach of corruption and intimidation, cast their ballots the same way, is attributed to unjust discrimination in the granting of furloughs. These furloughs are generally granted by Democratic Generals, and it would be surprising if they should discriminate against their own party. Both charges are false, and they can only be excused to the high state of exasperation under which they are uttered.

The Chicago *Times* has twice asserted that the Union majority in Indianapolis is larger than the entire population of the city, including men, women and children. The majority is somewhere between five and six thousand. The population of Indianapolis, according to the census of 1860, was 18,611, and it has increased very largely since then. The Chicago platform is sufficient to account for all these wonderful things. But we can pardon the *Times*, under the peculiar circumstances of the case. Some allowance must be made for the bully who finds himself unexpectedly graveled.

## A "SOLDIER'S" HONOR.

When Fremont was nominated, though only by a convention of individuals, not of delegates, and when he could have entertained no hope or expectation of election, he nevertheless no sooner arrayed himself as an opponent and accuser of Mr. Lincoln's administration than his sense of honor as a soldier dictated to him that he should not occupy the position of an enemy, though merely a political one, to his Commander-in-Chief. He therefore resigned his commission promptly on accepting the nomination. Knowing that the conflict of personal interest between him and the Commander-in-Chief [illegible] the latter could not, with any regard to the public interest, employ the former, and that by accepting the nomination he had incapacitated himself from service as a General, Fremont, as a man of honor, stopped drawing pay for services he knew he could not render. McClellan has not chosen to follow his example. McClellan demands through his Chicago Platform that hostilities be immediately suspended, yet by retaining his pay pretends to stand ready to engage in the continued hostilities which he condemns. War, he says, has failed, and is therefore a mere wanton destruction of life, little better than murder, but he is ready to go on with it—or at least to be paid as if he stood ready to go on with it. The first sentiment of the true soldier is Honor.

## JOSH ALLEN.

The bad eminence belongs to Mr. W. J. Allen, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 13th District of Illinois, of being the only member from the North who has publicly assailed and vilified the soldiers of his country in the field. He alone had the hardihood to make the experiment in Congress. Others of his kidney, at sundry times, talked around it and made skillful approaches to it, but Allen went straight to the point. On the 27th of January last he made an intensely bitter speech, the quality of which may be judged from the following extract:

> "The soldiers who volunteered for the sole purpose of putting down rebellion, and vindicating the law, are often forced to march among the women and children of the South, *who are too often insulted and plundered by the bad spirit and pillaging propensity*, which seem to enter so largely into the policy upon which the war is to be conducted."—*Congressional Globe, 38th Congress, 1st session, page 384.*

Having thus denominated the soldiers of the Union blackguards and robbers, Mr. Allen turned his attention to the rebel army in the following gingerly phrase:

> "Jefferson Davis and his adherents who sought to destroy the Union by dismemberment, are traitors to the Constitution; but they were bold enough to avow their purposes, to appeal to the sword, and risk the dreadful consequences of their crimes. *Their followers may have been wicked or misguided, but they made the issue boldly and have so far met the consequences like brave and fearless men.*"—*Ibid.*

The loyal men, who have gone to the field of battle to uphold the stars and stripes, to vindicate Republican Government, to put down treason and rebellion, according to Mr. Allen, are engaged in insulting and plundering defenseless women and children, but the traitors who are striving to destroy the Government, "*may have been* wicked or misguided," but they are brave, courageous and chivalric people!

If there be any district in the United States that has sent more volunteers to the field, in proportion to its population, than the 13th district of Illinois, we do not know where it is to be found. In spite of a most pernicious gang of disloyal politicians, of whom Allen is chief, the 13th district has gloriously maintained her devotion to the Union. We commend to the attention of the fathers and brothers of these soldiers the base stigma which their Representative in Congress sought to put upon them.

## JUDGE LAWRENCE'S LETTER.

We invite attention to the communication of Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Bench of Illinois, printed elsewhere, in reference to the action of Bishop Whitehouse, relative to the Episcopal Church at Galesburg. The grounds of the interference of this Bishop, who seems to have a happy faculty of inaugurating difficulties between himself and the churches under his care, by his extra ecclesiastical action, are fully and clearly set forth in the Judge's letter. His reply to the charges made against the Rector, Mr. Craft, and his strictures against the course pursued are dignified, but stinging and crushing, and will leave little doubt in the public mind upon the merits of the question. We commend it to the public, to the members of the Episcopal Church, and especially to Bishop Whitehouse. He will find it useful reading, though perhaps unpalatable from the healthy current of unconditional loyalty which pervades it.

### New York.

The Democracy of New York have abandoned their chosen catchword. They have stricken "Democratic" from the head of their electoral ticket, and, in the hope of catching the unwary, have styled it "The Union Electoral Ticket," while the State ticket, also disclaiming any connection with "the great Democratic party," has for its heading "The Union State Ticket." How are the mighty fallen. Who would have supposed that the Democratic managers would have been so put to it for votes in 1864, as to seek to obtain them by a sneaking adoption of the symbols of their adversaries?

### Congress.

The Union party in the present Congress is deficient just twenty-three, of a two-thirds vote. This deficiency will not exist in the next Congress. In the three States which voted on Tuesday we have gained as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohio | 11 |
| Indiana | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | 4 |
| Total | 19 |

Only four more are required to secure a two-thirds vote. These, and more will be forthcoming from Illinois in November.

☞ Muller, the alleged railway murderer has indirectly been the cause of another death; for, according to the London *Spectator*, a lad, Job Bartlett, an apprentice to a printer, working in an office in Chancery Lane, has lost his life from the effects of a too minute pre-Raphaelite imagination actively engaged in working out Muller's career to its final scene. It appears that the boy's mind had engaged itself less with Muller's guilt than his assumed destination to the gallows. He had endeavored to form for himself a vivid impression of the sensation of hanging, and though a lad of cheerful disposition, had even allowed his intellectual enthusiasm to carry him so far to to express a *wish* to be hanged himself. He then instituted a series of experiments with a rope attached to a ventilator in the office, and, his foot slipping on some glass inlaid into the floor to light the room below, he inadvertently fulfilled his own rash wish.

☞ Major General Joseph E. Mower was on Wednesday relieved of the command of the division which has won so gallant a name in the West under his leadership, and was ordered to General Sherman to report for duty immediately at Atlanta. He is accompanied to this new field by his aids, Lieutenants O'Reilly and Christensen. Better officers never served under a braver General.

☞ The New York *Times'* correspondent with Gen. Butler, says that in his dispatch concerning the charge of the negro troops on the rebel forts, on the left of the New Market road, the printers or telegraphers made an important blunder. In place of two thousand reaching the forts, few of whom came back, it should have been two hundred. Quite a difference.

☞ A Worcester correspondent of the Salem *Register* says that Ex-Governor Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, who, although now on the close of his 83d year, is in almost the full strength of his manhood, with his eye scarcely dimmed or his natural force abated, will vote for Abraham Lincoln for President.

☞ William Cullen Bryant is to be the recipient of a testimonial in the Century Club of New York, on Saturday evening, the 5th of November, upon the occasion of his reaching the allotted span of years for man—three score and ten. Longfellow, Lowell, Dana, Whittier, Holmes, and others, have been invited, and will be there.

☞ Some of the Copperheads pretend to be quite exultant over the accession to Gen. McClellan of Ex-President Fillmore. They seem to forget that as early as 1856 he declared the election of Gen. Fremont would be justifiable cause of secession.

☞ Gen. James G. Blunt returned to Leavenworth last week, from his grand Indian hunt. Gen. Curtis will probably place him in the field against Price.

### The Soldiers and Little Mac.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 13.]

A Mr. Griswold, Esq., formerly of the *Times* of this city, tells the following story which is too good to be lost. It fully illustrates the feeling of the soldiers in regard to the peaceful warrior who heads the Democratic Presidential ticket. The anecdote, as he tells it, runs thus: "I did a little in the straw business coming from Louisville the other day. There were a number of soldiers on the train, war-worn veterans from Atlanta, going home on furloughs. I had often heard of the magical effect produced upon soldiers through the bare mention of "Little Mac," and I determined to test it. I approached one of the veterans, warily, for I was unarmed, and he had two crutches and a sling, and opened conversation upon the equinoctial election, drifting naturally enough into the Presidential storm. At length I mentioned the name of McClellan. The effect was like magic. His cheek suffused with a glow of genuine enthusiasm, his eye glistened with a noble pride, his form dilated, he dropped his crutches, and the war-worn, disease-afflicted soldier seemed restored to health and strength through the inspiration of McClellan's name. I grasped him cordially by the hand.

"'And you will vote for him?' said I.

"'Vote for who?'

"'For McClellan, of course.'

"'*No* [illegible]!'

"There were, no doubt, other soldiers on that train equally enthusiastic on the McClellan question, but I didn't look them up."

### INDIANA.

The following are the returns from Indiana, so far as received, compared with the vote for Secretary of State in 1862:

| Counties. | GOVERNOR 1864. Union. Morton. | Cop. McDonald. | SEC STATE 1862 Union. Peele. | Cop. Athon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen | .... | 1,300 | 1,620 | 2,843 |
| Blackford | .... | 150 | 349 | 501 |
| Bartholomew | .... | 200 | 1,250 | 2,109 |
| Brown | .... | 500 | 113 | 849 |
| Cass | .... | 200 | 1,562 | 1,870 |
| Clark | .... | 160 | 1,131 | 1,771 |
| Clay | .... | 150 | 653 | 1,374 |
| Delaware | 1,000 | .... | 1,544 | 1,051 |
| Decatur | 500 | .... | 1,534 | 1,675 |
| Fountain | .... | 100 | 1,543 | 1,709 |
| Franklin | .... | 900 | 1,144 | 2,371 |
| Greene | .... | 100 | 1,166 | 1,407 |
| Hamilton | 1,911 | .... | 1,873 | 1,127 |
| Hancock | .... | 25 | 1,341 | 1,318 |
| Harrison | .... | 400 | 1,045 | 1,580 |
| Henry | 1,750 | .... | 2,505 | 1,551 |
| Hendricks | 1,500 | .... | 1,944 | 1,222 |
| Howard | 861 | .... | 1,366 | 988 |
| Huntington | 100 | .... | 1,949 | 1,561 |
| Jackson | .... | 400 | 1,102 | 1,818 |
| Jay | 14 | .... | 1,067 | [illegible] |
| Jefferson | 1,200 | .... | 2,412 | 1,814 |
| Jennings | 705 | .... | 1,413 | 1,306 |
| Johnson | 167 | .... | 1,145 | 1,390 |
| Knox | .... | 400 | 999 | 1,581 |
| Lake | 750 | .... | 1,101 | 548 |
| Lagrange | 900 | .... | 1,351 | 727 |
| Lawrence | 200 | .... | 1,154 | 1,000 |
| Monroe | .... | 50 | 1,021 | 1,333 |
| Madison | .... | 250 | 1,380 | 2,000 |
| Marion | 6,000 | .... | 4,844 | 3,959 |
| Miami | 100 | .... | 1,528 | 1,841 |
| Noble | 750 | .... | 1,604 | 1,394 |
| Pike | .... | 18 | 861 | 986 |
| Putnam | .... | 30 | 1,822 | 2,116 |
| Parke | 929 | .... | 1,822 | 1,483 |
| Porter | 400 | .... | 1,262 | 1,073 |
| Randolph | 1,100 | .... | 1,621 | 1,276 |
| Ripley | 168 | .... | 1,466 | 1,846 |
| Rush | 275 | .... | 1,563 | 1,740 |
| St. Joseph | 607 | .... | 1,925 | 1,079 |
| Shelby | .... | 500 | 1,508 | 2,238 |
| Steuben | 1,114 | .... | 1,256 | 440 |
| Sullivan | .... | 1,300 | 707 | 1,970 |
| Tippecanoe | 750 | .... | 2,695 | 2,376 |
| Vermillion | 400 | .... | 940 | 795 |
| Vigo | 750 | .... | 2,042 | 2,118 |
| Vanderburg | 250 | .... | 1,616 | 2,019 |
| Warren | 617 | .... | 1,177 | 697 |
| Wayne | 3,000 | .... | 3,989 | 1,877 |
| Jasper | 200 | .... | 846 | 292 |
| Laporte | 470 | .... | 2,468 | 2,096 |
| White | 95 | .... | 896 | 939 |
| Benton | 105 | .... | 321 | 288 |
| Newton | 76 | .... | 287 | 283 |
| Marshall | .... | 508 | 1,171 | 1,615 |
| Pulaski | .... | 170 | 458 | 635 |
| Fulton | .... | 90 | 881 | 1,030 |
| Stark | .... | 63 | 167 | 300 |
| Floyd | 100 | .... | 889 | 1,564 |
| Orange | 10 | .... | 612 | 1,234 |
| Dearborn | .... | 941 | 1,540 | 2,637 |
| Morgan | 390 | .... | 1,550 | 1,454 |
| Clinton | .... | 30 | 1,261 | 1,389 |
| Carroll | .... | 130 | 1,284 | 1,511 |
| Boone | 399 | .... | 1,874 | 1,644 |
| Montgomery | 100 | .... | 2,030 | 2,170 |
| Tipton | .... | 90 | 553 | 883 |

### Schuyler Colfax's Majority over 1,600.

The following are the majorities (unofficial) in all the counties of the 9th (Colfax's) district, as reported in the St Joseph *Register*. Mr. Colfax's majority, it will be seen, is full 1,600. This is a splendid victory. Mr. C. had but 229 majority two years ago, and the whole force of the Copperheads was pitted against him in the hopes of securing his defeat at this election:

| Counties. | 1864. Colfax. | Turpie. | 1862. Colfax. | Turpie. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benton | 105 | .... | 327 | 264 |
| Cass | .... | 200 | 1,573 | 1,879 |
| Fulton | .... | 90 | 879 | 1,081 |
| Jasper | 200 | .... | 847 | 288 |
| Lake | 750 | .... | 1,088 | 539 |
| Laporte | 464 | .... | 2,458 | 2,035 |
| Marshall | .... | 508 | 1,150 | 1,615 |
| Miami | 150 | .... | 1,554 | 1,848 |
| Newton | 76 | .... | 287 | 287 |
| Porter | 400 | .... | 1,307 | 1,073 |
| Pulaski | .... | 170 | 348 | 632 |
| Stark | .... | 63 | 165 | 301 |
| St. Joseph | 500 | .... | 2,006 | 1,738 |
| White | 95 | .... | 896 | 979 |
| Totals | 2,765 | 1,136 | 14,775 | 14,586 |

Colfax's majority, 1,629. His majority in 1862 was only 229. Gain, 1,400.

### Indiana State Officers.

ALL UNIONISTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Governor | Oliver P. Morton. |
| Lieutenant-Governor | Conrad Baker. |
| Secretary of State | Nelson Trusler. |
| Auditor | Thomas McCarthy. |
| Treasurer | John L. Morrison. |
| Attorney General | D. E. Williamson. |

INDIANA CONGRESSMEN.

I. *Wm. E. Niblack, Dem.
II. Michael C. Kerr, Dem.
III. Ralph Hill, Union gain.
IV. John H. Farquhar, Union gain.
V. *Geo. W. Julian, Union.
VI. *Ebenezer Dumont, Union.
VII. *Dan'l W. Voorhees, Dem.
VIII. *Godlove S. Orth, Union.
IX. *Schuyler Colfax, Union.
X. Joseph H. Defrees, Union gain.
XI. Thomas N. Stilwell, Union gain.
*Members of the present Congress.

### Ohio State Officers.

ALL UNIONISTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Secretary of State | William Smith. |
| Supreme Judge, full term | Luther Day. |
| Supreme Judge, long vacancy | William White. |
| Supreme Judge, short vacancy | H. Wilder. |
| Attorney General | W. P. Richardson. |
| Comptroller | Moses R. Brailey. |
| Com. Pub. Works, full | P. Herizing. |
| Com. Pub. Works, vacancy | J. Moore. |

Dist. OHIO CONGRESSMEN.

I. Benj. Eggleston, Union gain.
II. R. B. Hays, Union gain.
III. *Robert C. Schenck, Union.
IV. Wm. Lawrence, Union gain.
V. *F. C. LeBlond, Democrat.
VI. R. W. Clark, Union gain.
VII. Saml. Shellabarger, Union gain.
VIII. James R. Hubbell, Union gain.
IX. Ralph P. Buckland, Union (prob.) gain.
X. *Jas. M. Ashley, Union.
XI. *Wells M. Hutchins, Dem. (prob.)
XII. *Wm. E. Finck, Dem.
XIII. Charles Follett, Dem. (prob.)
XIV. Martin Welker, Union gain.
XV. T. A. Plants, Union (prob.) gain.
XVI. *J. W. White, Dem (prob.)
XVII. *E. R. Eckley, Union.
XVIII. *R. P. Spaulding, Union.
XIX. *Jas. A. Garfield, Union.
*Members of the present Congress.

### Pennsylvania Election.

I. *Samuel J. Randall, Democrat.
II. *Charles O'Neill, Union.
III. *Leonard Myers, Union.
IV. *William D. Kelley, Union.
V. *M. Russell Thayer, Union.
VI. *B. M. Boyer, Democrat.
VII. *John M. Broomall, Union.
VIII. *Sydenham E. Ancona, Democrat.
IX. *Thaddeus Stevens, Union.
X. *Myer Strouse, Democrat.
XI. *Philip Johnson, Democrat.
XII. *Charles Dennison, Democrat.
XIII. Ulysses Mercer, Union.
XIV. George F. Miller, (prob.) Union.
XV. Adam J. Glossbrenner, Democrat.
XVI. Wm. H. Koontz, (prob.) Democrat.
XVII. Robert L. Johnson, (prob.) Democrat.
XVIII. Stephen F. Wilson, Union.
XIX. *Glenni W. Scofield, (prob.) Union.
XX. Chas. V. Culver, Union.
XXI. *John L. Dawson, Democrat.
XXII. *James K. Morehead, Union.
XXIII. *Thomas Williams, Union.
XXIV. *Jesse Lazear, (prob.) Democrat.
*Members of the present Congress.

The soldiers' vote may give us most of the doubtful, and perhaps some others. The last delegation stood 12 and 12. This one ought to be at least 14 to 10.

### How Ohio Soldiers Vote.

[From the Nashville Union, Oct. 12.]

At the polls opened in this city yesterday for the accommodation of Ohio voters, the number of ballots cast was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hopital No. 2 | 187 |
| " 3 | 147 |
| " 8 | 148 |
| " 14 | 101 |
| " 19 | 100 |
| Maxwell Barracks | 132 |
| Government shops | 766 |
| Total | 1581 |

Two other polls not heard from will raise the aggregate to something over 1,800. The vote in the First Congressional District was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Eggleston | 69 |
| Pugh | 56 |

In the Second District the vote stood as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hays | 82 |
| Butler | 54 |

The Democratic vote was given chiefly by Irish employes of the Quartermaster's Department. Nearly every soldier voted the Union ticket. For the Dayton District, the vote for Congress was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Schenck | 43 |
| Hughes | 4 |

### The Vote of Ohio—The Fate of Copperheads.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 13.]

Ohio is ours. That's certain. For all practical purposes forty thousand majority is as good as sixty. Still people want to know why there has been a falling off in the Union vote. We anticipated such a falling off, and gave the reasons on Monday morning. Unless the Vallandigham men turned round and voted the Union ticket, a repetition of Brough's majority was simply impossible, on the home vote. Besides the large number of voters that went into the army between October 1863 and October 1864, the Union people, feeling confident of the result, were less particular about going to the polls than a year ago. Had the vote been as full as in 1863, our majority would have been larger. But about the soldiers—we have an *official* statement from Columbus, which shows the following addition to the army from Ohio since October 23d, 1863:

| | |
|---|---|
| Enlisted men from Oct. 23, '63, to July 1 '64 | 31,115 |
| Nine new regiments | 9,000 |
| Volunteers in old regiments since July 1, '64, (estimated) | 11,000 |
| Total | 51,115 |
| Deduct colored troops | 4,000 |
| Allen substitutes and minors | 10,000—14,000 |
| Voters withdrawn | 37,115 |

This does not include the draft of June and July, nor the draft now in progress. Neither does it include the re-enlisted veterans. As a partial offset, the soldiers who have returned by reason of the expiration of their term of service, must be counted; but of the number of these we have no definite statement. The figures given above, however, account for the falling off in the Union home vote. But our majority is large enough, and it is gratifying to know that while the Union party furnishes men to keep the army full, they still have enough at home to outvote the enemy in the rear by a majority seldom equalled in Ohio. And a glorious record this is for our noble and patriotic State. Upon the whole, we may conclude that Ohio is not a good place for a Copperhead office-seeker to live.

### The Result in Pennsylvania.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 12.]

That a substantial victory was achieved in Pennsylvania yesterday by the Union forces, on the home vote, is beyond controversy. It must not be forgotten that we have made all our calculations upon the vote of the election last year, when Gov. Curtin was re-elected by a majority of 15,335, and when, on a reasonable estimate, from 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers voted—at least two-thirds of whom supported Curtin. Yesterday we had few or none of these men voting in their respective election precincts. *The thousands who did throw their votes have not yet been counted.* Under the law of the last Legislature, the return of the soldiers' vote must be made by the election officers in the various camps and hospitals to the Prothonotaries of the respective counties, which cannot be published for some days. This vote is estimated variously at from 30,000 to 40,000, of which at least two-thirds, judging by the intelligence already received, will go for the Union candidates. We think, therefore, the Union majority on the home and soldiers' vote will be at least 25,000. When it is recollected that we fought under the most dreadful disadvantages, it is indeed a substantial triumph. And this is more apparent when we remember that we have carried both branches of the Legislature, and gained at least three members of Congress; and with the soldiers' vote we shall not be surprised if we gain one or two more. Wherever the Union vote has fallen off heavily, as in Lancaster, Erie, Chester, and so forth, this is to be attributed to the enormous proportion of Union men in the army. But frankness compels us to say that in all these counties, including several others, not necessary to name, our friends must at once reorganize if they would be worthy of their ancient fame at the November election.

### The Great Triumph in Indiana.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, October 12.]

We have not yet received full returns from the election held in this State on Tuesday last; but, in our opinion, the majority for the Union State ticket cannot be less than twenty thousand.

Messrs. Colfax, Orth, Julian, Stillwell, Dumont, Defrees and Hill (Union) are certainly elected.

Niblack (Dem.) is elected in the first district, and Voorhees by a small majority in the seventh district.

The probability is, that a majority of the House of Representatives will be Union, while the majority in the Senate, in consequence of a preponderance of holding-over members, may be against us.

The continuance of Executive power in the hands of one so able and faithful as Governor Morton has proved himself to be, will be hailed all over the Union as a guaranty that Indiana will remain true to the Union. Her great interest will be protected and her honor remain untarnished from the blight of repudiation sought to be placed upon her by the most desperate marauders that ever essayed to seize political power.

The armed conspiracy known as the "Sons of Liberty," of which Vallandigham is the master spirit, and whose power controlled the Chicago Convention, has, so far as this State is concerned, received its death blow. It will only hereafter be known as constituting an infamous page on the world's history.

The announcement of a result so complete and overwhelming cannot fail to thrill with joy the bosoms of thousands of patriots throughout the whole Union. Our State was regarded by those who did not know our people as extremely doubtful. She had sent tens of thousands of her patriotic sons into the army, and their votes could not be obtained. It was feared that a blind devotion to the name of Democracy, and the difficulty with which old party ties are sundered, would prevent the success of the Union cause; but thanks to a spirit of patriotism which animates thousands of those who have always heretofore acted in accordance with party behests, a most glorious triumph has been achieved.

When the news of the great success reaches our armies in the field, and our sailors on the ocean, a shout of joy will go up from them the like of which has never before been heard. It will give them strength as the hour of battle approaches, and will solace their departing moments should they fall battling for their country. It will rejoice the heart of Abraham Lincoln, who has heroically and faithfully stood at the helm of the Ship of State, amid all the storms which have spent their fury upon it, to know that his efforts for the safety of his precious trust have received the approval of the people.

Great as the recent victory may be, the loyal people of Indiana must not cease their efforts until a still greater one is achieved in November. It can be and must be done!

### Address of the Union State Central Committee to the People of Indiana.

The Union State Central Committee congratulates the country, the armies of the Union, and the people of Indiana, upon the important triumph achieved in the election just held in this State.

It is a triumph that proves that our people can be trusted in the hour of emergency; that they will rise above all party considerations, and bidding defiance to the dictates of self constituted party leaders, declare for the salvation of the country.

The recent discovery of the fact that here, in our midst, an armed conspiracy had been formed for the purpose of aiding the rebels to overthrow the Government, caused the good of all parties to fear and tremble, lest the terrors of anarchy and revolution should fall upon them. We live as yet unharmed by the dreadful calamity, and to thank the Almighty for our preservation from evils so imminent and so full of woe!

The will of the people has been asserted; it gives assurance to the world that our Republic still lives; it proves that the people are capable of self-government, and that in the progress of events, mankind everywhere may assert the right to govern themselves.

The result will nerve the arm of the patriot soldier as he rushes into the deadly conflict, and console the dying hours of departed heroes. It proclaims to rebel hosts that there is to be no cessation of hostilities until they lay down their arms and yield obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the land. It is the harbinger of peace, permanent and honorable, which every true patriot desires.

The loyal people of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have felt the common enemy by reconnoissance in force. The object of that reconnoissance has been accomplished—and on the 8th of November the great and final conflict will take place. Indiana, distinguished alike on the field of battle and in the assertion of her rights at the polls, must lead, on that great day.

The Committee earnestly, and with confidence, appeal to their fellow countrymen to immediately prepare for the conflict and the certain triumph that awaits them. There will be no cessation of efforts on the part of our noble army, and there should be none on the part of those who sustain that heroic band of our country's defenders. Let us then reiterate the expression which has just gone before the world, knowing, as we do, the full import of its meaning and trusting in its good mission and power.

Of the triumphant re election to the Presidency of the man who has so honestly, so faithfully and so heroicly stood by the country in the hour of its greatest peril, there is not a single doubt.

Let us be firm and faithful, as our brothers and sons and neighbors are in the field, and let us hope that a kind Providence, to whose will we bow in humble obedience, will restore tranquility when it shall have been proven by our conduct, under the trials and tribulations which He has seen fit to bring upon us, that we are worthy of Divine approbation.

J. T. WRIGHT, Chairman.

### The Notorious Rose Greenhow.

The Richmond *Enquirer* confirms the report of the death of Mrs. Rose A. Greenhow, a notorious woman, who was recently caught spying within our lines, and imprisoned in Washington. The *Enquirer* says:

Her life has been eventful. She was a native of Maryland, and quite distinguished in Washington society. Her strong intellect and energy of character led her to take a very great interest in politics. She possessed personal graces as well as mental, that added no little to the distinction she enjoyed. She was the widow of Dr. Robert Greenhow, son of Mr. Robert Greenhow, of this city, well known in other days. He was a gentleman of much learning, who filled the office of translator of several languages for the State Department of the old Government. Mrs. Greenhow had visited Europe to publish a book she had written on the war and her imprisonment by the Lincoln Government. This she had accomplished, and was just returning to the Confederacy, when, on Saturday last, she met her death. The Wilmington *Journal* thus notices the event:

Up to the time of writing, we have obtained few particulars. We know that on Friday night or Saturday morning, the steamship Condor, in endeavoring to come in over the New Inlet bar got aground, and that a boat from her got swamped on the "rip," and that Mrs. Greenhow, being a passenger on that boat, was drowned.

### A Female Guerilla.

[From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 12.]

One of the peculiarities of this band of cutthroats is the officer second in command, recognized by the men as Lieut. Flowers. The officer in question is a young woman, and her right name is Sue Munday. She dresses in male attire, generally sporting a full Confederate uniform. Upon her head she wears a jaunty plumed hat, beneath which escapes a wealth of dark-brown hair, falling around and down her shoulders in luxuriant curls. She is possessed of a comely form, has a dark, piercing eye, is a bold rider and a daring leader. Prior to connecting herself with Berry's gang of outlaws, she was associated with the band commanded by the notorious scoundrel, Capt. Alexander, who met his doom—a tragic death—a short time ago in Southern Kentucky.

Lieut Flowers, or Sue Munday, is a practiced robber, and many ladies, who have been so unfortunate as to meet her on the highway, can testify with what *sang froid* she presents a pistol and commands "stand and deliver." Her name is becoming widely known, and, to the ladies, it is always associated with horror. On Friday evening she robbed a young lady of Harrodsburg of her watch and chain. If the citizens had not so unceremoniously expelled the thieving band from the town, in all probability this she-devil in pantaloons would have paid her respects to all of the ladies of the place, and robbed them of their jewelry and valuables. She is a dangerous character, and for the sake of the fair ladies of Kentucky, we sincerely hope that she may soon be captured and placed in a position that will prevent her from repeating her unladylike exploits.

### Declines the Canvass.

[From the Illinois State Journal, Oct. 13.]

The Carlinville *Free Democrat* of the 6th inst., contains an instructive correspondence between G. W. Hamilton, the Union candidate for representative from Macoupin county, and Sergeant Gobble, the Copperhead candidate for the same office. Mr. Hamilton invited his competitor to discuss the issues of the day before the people, but Mr. Gobble in spite of his formidable name, had no stomach for that sort of thing, and consequently declined the challenge. Mr. Gobble was especially horrified by the declaration of his opponent that "to crush the rebel army" was one of the first conditions of peace. He saw in this crushing out process the spirit from which originated all the governmental and social evils which flesh is heir to. So it may be set down that Sergeant Gobble is opposed to "crushing the rebellion" and in favor of its *preservation*. If the voters of Macoupin are true to themselves and their government in November next, Mr. Gobble will be *gobbled*.

### A Canadian View of the Election.

The Toronto *Globe* of the 12th says:

"If the results of yesterday's elections are at all indicated by the returns which we have—and we see no reason to doubt that—they settle the Presidential question, and give the friends of Mr. Lincoln good reason for expecting to carry every free State, unless, possibly, New Jersey. Gen. McClellan never had any reasonable prospect of being elected, but present appearances indicate that he has as good a chance of getting to be Emperor of Japan as he has of becoming President of the United States."

# AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

## SHERIDAN STILL PURSUING THE REBELS.

## The Rebels Repulsed by the 2d Corps

### FROM SHERIDAN.

### The Pursuit of the Retreating Rebels still Kept Up—Account of the Late Brilliant Cavalry Victory.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A Washington special to the New York *Tribune* says: "The last advices from Sheridan report him as having followed up his victory by pursuing the enemy still further up the valley."

The *Herald's* correspondent with Sheridan gives the following account of the magnificent cavalry victory: "Just as Custer's division was advancing to attack, the enemy, in a counter movement, made a vigorous assault on our left. The artillery and cavalry on both sides were soon closely engaged. The enemy's artillery, like our own, was admirably served. The effect of the assault on Custer's left was to force it back on the right. However, being covered from the artillery fire by intervening hills, and following the foot of the mountain, our line kept steadily advancing and closing round by the right, until the rebel battery, taken in flank and almost in reverse, was compelled to precipitately abandon its position. When the rebel guns were seen wheeling down the hill, the left of Custer's line pushed forward. The rebels in reserve came up on the trot, and then the whole line, with drawn sabers, dashed forward in a grand charge and carried the position by assault. Our men followed the retreating rebels about half a mile, to where the rebel battery had gained a new position, on another crest. When our men came up, a furious fire of artillery was opened on them, and the rebel cavalry having made a stand, charged back upon them from a belt of timber, over the open ground. This assault was received principally by the 1st Vermont, 1st New Hampshire and 5th New York. The regiments on our right kept steadily pushing forward on the enemy's flank, and the line on the center and left advancing also. The rebel guns were again timely taken from the hill, and our troops made a second assault. Gen. Custar, attended by his staff and escort, dashed forward with his flag in the most heroic manner, and joined with his command in a grand charge and chase for the enemy's artillery. It was an extremely interesting and exciting scene. The artillery and wagons, being compelled to keep the road, were soon overtaken and captured, but the troops were chased many miles over fields and fences.

While Custar was routing Rosser on the right, Merritt was thrashing Lomax on the left. In the morning, when Custar's division moved out, Merritt disposed his troops so as to form a connection and enable both divisions to operate with each other. Col. Kidd's Michigan brigade formed the right of the division line, joining with Custar's left. Part of Col. Drain's cavalry brigade was formed in the center, and Col. Lowell's regulars, on the turnpike, formed the left of it. Capt. Martin's New York battery was brought into action at the commencement of the fight. The line from Custar's right to Merritt's left was some three miles or more in extent.

## REBELS ON THE OHIO RIVER.

### The Rebel General Lyon has a Force not far from Paducah—Expected attack on Henderson and Caseyville.

CAIRO, Oct. 14.—A correspondent writing from Paducah Ky., yesterday, says: "A portion of Hood's army, from Atlanta is believed to be in the neighborhood of the Ohio river. The rebel General Lyons, with 500 men, has made his appearance, and on Friday night thirty-five of his forces were encamped at Clayton, Webster county. Next morning they moved to Dixie, the county seat, where they robbed Esquire Ledbetter's store of the entire stock of goods, Mr. Ledbetter barely escaping with his life. Lyons expressed his determination to take Henderson last night, and probably did so, as there was not sufficient Federal force there to oppose him. Lyons was formerly from Eddyville, and has under him the noted Colonel Egbert, who has been the terror of the Tennessee border for the past year. When last heard from, Lyons had taken three Kentucky soldiers prisoners, whom he is said to have shot and beheaded. Squads of ten to fifty have been sent to every town in the country, and persons who were fleeing from them represent that a force of 250 were to attack Caseyville last night. When the steamer Armada passed down the river, she did not land at Caseyville, as the rebels were momentarily expected to make their appearance.

## THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

### General Mower Ordered to Sherman's Army—More Destruction of Railroad Property by the Rebels—General A. J. Smith's Troops on the March.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Major General Mower has been relieved of his command of the division of troops he has just brought here, and ordered by General Sherman to report for duty immediately at Atlanta. His aids, Lieutenants O'Reilly and Chris. Tenzen, two brave and dashing young officers—accompany him.

The depots at Syracuse and Otterville, on the Pacific Railroad, were burned by the rebels as they moved westward.

Telegraphic communication is open to Rolla.

General A. J. Smith's command was at Jefferson City on Wednesday, and is moving westward.

The rebels are depredating in Howard county, north of the Missouri river.

Nothing from Price to-day.

## FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

### The Rebels Repulsed in Another Attempt to Break our Lines.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A Washington special says: Arrivals this morning by the mail boat from City Point report that the rebels on Tuesday evening attempted to pierce our lines by an attack on the centre of the 2d Corps, but were repulsed.

### Admiral Farragut.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The New York *Times'* Washington special has the following: Admiral Farragut is coming here on sick leave. His illness is caused by his laborious service and the anxieties incident to his late brilliant exploits.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1864.

There is an increased activity in the money market, the result of the advance in gold, and the speculative feeling inspired thereby. The Board of Trade, or rather those who most do congregate there, have been a little on the rampage to-day, and forced up the price of flour 30@40 cents per barrel, wheat 15@20 cents per bushel, and other staples in proportion. The operations have been almost entirely of the speculative order, aided and abetted, we are sorry to say, by men who ought to do better, and who *profess* to do better. The banks have not been much molested by operators of this class, and are not disposed to indulge them, but outside capitalists seem to regard them with favor just now. The cent-per-cent investments are too much for their virtue, and they can't resist the temptation to go in, ignoring the moral and patriotic view of the transactions. We are glad to know that our best bankers cannot be moved in this matter, and will rigidly adhere to the line of duty which they have declared themselves glad to accept and follow, and moreover has been forced upon them by the events of two weeks past. Good legitimate paper they are ready to recognize to a limited extent. Nothing else will answer their purpose.

The Exchange market remains about the same as yesterday. The quotations are ¼ discount to par buying: ¼ premium selling.

Gold has taken another jump to-day, under the various influences which have been brought to bear upon it. The first and greatest of these influences we named yesterday—the determination of the Copperheads to make a high gold market tell to the advantage of McClellan in the November contest. These traitors think if they can carry the price of gold up to 250 or 300 they can so unsettle matters as to frighten the people on to a peace platform. We don't believe they can do it. The recent failures in England are not without their influence upon the gold market. Much of the foreign exchange offered in New York is regarded with doubts, and shippers prefer to send gold rather than take the chances of having exchange return to them dishonored. We have stated heretofore, on the authority of private advices and New York journals, that dry goods operators have had their horns on and gone into the market like old Taurus after a red garment, and have much aided the present tendency of gold. Another thing: The recent issue of $57,000,000 compound interest notes, adding that much to the volume of currency, has helped the gold gamblers now, as in times past. These combined influences, it will readily be perceived, are a power sufficient to aid the gamblers to almost any extent.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the telegraph brings us intelligence of several large failures to-day, among the gold gamblers who have sold short; and the extreme rise is attributed to the calling in of gold loans. If a few more get cleaned out, it will be all the better for honorable men. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, 28 Clark street:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9:30 a. m. | 208 | 1½ p. m. | 217½ |
| 10:10 a. m. | 209½ | 2 p. m. | 216 |
| 10:40 a. m. | 210 | 3 p. m. | 214½ |
| 12 m. | 212 | 4 p. m. | [illegible] |

The market opened here at 205. At noon, 209 to 210 was offered and paid. At 2 p. m. the market became excited and 215 was bid. At 3 o'clock it dropped to 210 and closed weak at that figure. Silver was active. It opened at 195, advanced to 205 but closed at 200 bid. Five-twenties are in demand at 108 in New York. Here 107 is bid. With coupons off, par to 101 are bid.

The demand for Government bonds, is larger than the supply. They are consequently much sought after. Some of our bankers should look to this matter and that the deficiency is supplied.

The condition of the national currency as shown by the last monthly report of the Treasury Department, compares as follows, with previous exhibits:

| | Sept. 30. | Aug. 31. |
|---|---|---|
| One year 5s | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Two year 5s | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Two year coupons | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Three year 7-30s | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Greenbacks | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fractional notes | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aggregate increase | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Thus it is seen that we have had over forty-three million added to the national currency during the last thirty days. Besides, the National Banks in the same time, have put out probably $10,000,000. How much the State Banks have issued we do not know. The issues made by the Treasury Department have not been felt, for the reason that $75,000,000 is in transitu for the payment of the army and navy. In the course of thirty days most of this will get back. It is stated there will be no necessity for any further increase of Treasury Notes; but we have heard this before, and yet the inflation has been kept up. It is manifest that there is to be no decrease in the volume of currency for some time to come.

The total amount of gold in banks and Sub-Treasury at New York on the 1st inst., was $31,944,614, which compares as follows with the previous years:

| | |
|---|---|
| October 1, 1864 | $31,944,614 |
| October 1, 1863 | 39,146,457 |
| October 1, 1862 | 41,394,000 |
| October 1, 1861 | 51,400,000 |
| October 1, 1860 | 25,400,000 |
| October 1, 1859 | 23,350,000 |

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Oct. 14, 1864, as received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 24 Clark street, Chicago:

| | 1st Board. | 2d b'd. | | 2d Board. | 3d b'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. C. | 118½ | 118½ | Quicksilver | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & N. W. | [illegible] | [illegible] | C. & T. | 117½ | 118½ |
| C. & N. W. (pfd) | [illegible] | [illegible] | Hudson River | 117½ | 118½ |
| Erie (com) | [illegible] | [illegible] | Ill. Cent. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Erie (pfd) | [illegible] | [illegible] | Chicago [illegible] cert | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & R. I. | [illegible] | [illegible] | Ill. 6 [illegible] war loan bonds | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| M. S. (com) | [illegible] | [illegible] | U. S. 6 [illegible] coup. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| M. S. (gtd) | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5-20 coupons | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| P. F. W. & C. | [illegible] | [illegible] | U. S. 5 [illegible] cent. bonds | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reading | [illegible] | [illegible] | U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & A. (com) | [illegible] | [illegible] | U. S. 1 yr. cert. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & A. (pfd) | [illegible] | [illegible] | American gold | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canton | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| Ill. Cent. scrip | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| B. & Q. | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |

Market—1st board firm. 2d board steady.

### COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour | 8,343 | 8,557 |
| Wheat | 21,553 | 52,725 |
| Corn | 12,000 | 34,735 |
| Oats | 60,904 | 22,091 |
| Rye | 1,835 | 31,120 |
| Barley | 4,360 | .... |
| Grass Seed | 46,650 | 31,143 |
| Broom Corn | 12,011 | 21,304 |
| Cured Meats | 18,370 | 5,591 |
| Pork | .... | 176 |
| Lard | .... | 271,026 |
| Tallow | 575 | .... |
| Butter | 17,630 | 4,100 |
| Hogs | 6,794 | 1,565 |
| Cattle | 2,103 | .... |
| Hides | 44,340 | 21,000 |
| Highwines | .... | 900 |
| Wool | 7,470 | 57,639 |
| Lumber, m | 8,190 | 874 |
| Shingles, m | 110 | 346 |
| Lath, pcs | 445,000 | 190,000 |
| Salt, brls | 4,250 | 536 |

The strong efforts which have been made during the past few days by the holders of high-priced and imported goods to inflate the gold market, seems to have been successful. Gold is again higher, and prices of all leading articles of produce and merchandise are advancing.

To-day there was a large attendance on 'Change, and the Produce markets are excited and buoyant. Besides the usual speculative inquiry by regular operators, there was a very brisk outside inquiry by parties whose legitimate business does not afford such handsome profits as an advance of 10@15c per bushel each day. The presence in the Board of Trade rooms to-day of bankers and banker's agents, of wholesale merchants, and retired capitalists, did not pass without comment. During the past ten or twelve days but few of them have been seen hob-nobbing with grain dealers. Now, however, they are plenty, and if it goes on as it has begun, we will again have our tailors, our linen-drapers, our dry-goods men, &c., &c., on 'Change—all very anxious to know the price of wheat or the latest quotations of gold. A few days since the weather was cloudy, but it is sunshine now,—and if you consult the opinions of these outside speculators "Old Sol" will never be obscured again. The money market is now easy—the "run" on the banks is over—depositors have renewed confidence in the soundness of our monied institutions—and there is a strong temptation offering for bankers and others to step outside of the legitimate and more certain channels of trade to make a large percentage of profit by speculating in grain, or advancing to those who do. Meanwhile we are shipping little or nothing, and the capital which is required by the provision trade will be locked up in our grain warehouses, with navigation closed, and no outlet for it till next summer.

The Flour market to-day advanced 25@50c, but at this improvement the demand was light, and we note sales of only about 1,200 brls at $11.00 for white winter extras, and $7.50@9.25 for low grade to very choice spring extras.

The Wheat market was excited and active—prices showing an advance since yesterday of 13@14c per bushel. Upwards of 200,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.65 for No 1 and No 2 Red, $1.55 for Rejected Red, $1.65 for No 1 Spring, $1.55½@1.64 for No 2 Spring, and $1.48@1.50 for Rejected Spring—the market closing very firm at outside quotations.

Corn advanced 6c per bushel, with sales of 41,000 bushels, at $1.23½@1.25 for No 1 Corn, $1.23@1.25 for No 2 Corn, and $1.22 for Rejected—the market closing very firm at full prices.

Oats were active and buoyant, and prices rose 1½c per bushel, with sales of about 212,000 bushels, at 63½@64½c for No 1, and 63@63½c for Rejected Spring—closing with a good demand for No 1 at 64½c.

Rye was 3@4c higher than yesterday, but not very active, with sales of 4,000 bushels at $1.07 for No 1 and $1 05 for No 2.

Barley ruled 5@6c higher, without much activity—only about 4,500 bushels having changed hands, at $1.57@1.60 for No 2 in store, and $1.65 for choice by sample.

Highwines were dull and almost nominal—only 100 brls having been sold at $1.65.

Timothy Seed was in fair demand and firm at $4.00@4.25. Flax Seed was quiet and nominal.

Grain Freights were dull and unchanged—with light engagements at 5½c for oats and 7c for wheat to Buffalo.

In Groceries, there has been little improvement in the previous activity of the market; but, owing to the recent upward movement in gold, prices rule firmer. On Rio Coffee we note a further advance of ½@1c ℔ lb on yesterday's quotations. Sugar remained unchanged, but with an upward tendency.

Hard Coal is in fair supply, but less active demand, and, from the depression and decline which have taken place in New York, the market is less firm.

Codfish are in better supply, with a limited demand. The market has further declined 50c ℔ 100 lbs on Grand Bank and George's Bank. We quote Grand Bank, ℔ 100 lbs, at $9.00@9.50, and George's Bank at $9.50@10.00.

Green Fruits are in good supply, and the market generally active. On Chesnuts we note a further decline of $1 00 per bus. We now quote them at $5 00@6 00 per bus with a dull sale.

Dried Apples are in limited supply, with a fair demand, prices of new fruit rule firm at 10½@11½c per lb.

Linseed Oil is in limited receipts, the market is dull and inactive with a further decline of 3c per gal. We quote Raw Linseed Oil at $1.40@1.45 and boiled at $1.45@1.51 per gal.

In Carbon Oil the market is excited, and very active. We note an advance of 2c per gal on best White Oil, which is quoted at 77@80c per gal.

In Beef Cattle the market has been active and firm at previous quotations. With a fair supply, the entered sales at the yards amount to 2,631 head at $2.20@6.35 per 100 lbs.

The Hog market has been less active, except in prime to extra grades, for which there is a fair demand at previous quotations. The receipts of inferior qualities have been large, with a limited demand at present rates. Upon these we note a further decline of 25@50c per 100 lbs on yesterday's quotations. Entered sales at all the yards 7,294 head, at $6.25@11.25, chiefly at $9.40@1 025 per 100 lbs.

### LATER.

In the afternoon, owing to a further advance in Gold to 217½, the wheat market became excited, and No. 2 Spring rose as high as $1.71; but owing to rumors that Richmond was taken and a reaction in gold, a panic took place, and it fell back to $1.62, and closed unsettled. Coarse grains and Highwines were neglected.

### CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 14.

The dispatch which we published this morning, giving yesterday's quotations of the New York Dry Goods market, gave buoyancy to the market here, and dealers have been marking up. To-day we quote Brown Sheetings as follows: Appleton 4-4, Atlanta A, Pacific, Indian Head, Amoskeag and Stark A, at 56 cents. This is 1½ cents below New York quotations. Medfords we quote at 54. Dunnell's Prints at 36. The advance in gold to-day has also given a stiffness in the market, both here and in New York. Under an advancing market trade is always brisk, and the rule holds good now, although some of our dealers are indisposed to operate. If the gold excitement should take a downward turn, they would probably be more willing to see customers.

### CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 14, 1864.

LUMBER—Received, 3,190,000 feet; shipped, 874,000 feet. The market to-day has been less active, and sales are slow, prices ruling weak with a downward tendency.

SHINGLES—Received, 110,000; shipped, 346,000. Market in fair supply, and in moderate demand. Prices steady at previous quotations.

LATH—Received, 445,000 pcs; shipped, 190,000 pcs. In light supply and steady at former rates.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Part cargo schr Wm. Smith, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 17,000 feet, 1st, 2d, 3d, and clear common flooring, at $[illegible], 12,000 feet common lumber at $[illegible]; cargo schr Freedom, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, [illegible] feet oak lumber planks, at $[illegible], lath at $4.50; cargo schr Louis Livingston, from Sturgeon Bay, sold by McDonald, 120,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, at $[illegible]; cargo schr U. S. Grant, from Fort Howard, Green Bay, sold by Whitcomb, 110,000 feet common as sorted lumber, largely 1x4, at $[illegible]; cargo schr Sarah A. Marsh from Severn River, Canada, sold by Goodwillie, 175,000 feet lumber, stock and common boards, at $17.00; cargo schr Three Bells, from Menomonee, sold by Richford, 107,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, at $[illegible]. Two cargoes to arrive from Muskegon, sold by Morton, best gang sawed lumber, at $[illegible]; one cargo from Muskegon sold by Morton, fair common, at $[illegible].

The following are the yard prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ℔ M | [illegible] |
| Second Clear Boards, ℔ M | [illegible] |
| Third Clear Boards, ℔ M | [illegible] |
| First Clear Plank, ℔ M | [illegible] |
| Second Clear Plank, ℔ M | [illegible] |
| Third Clear Plank, ℔ M | [illegible] |
| Stock Boards | [illegible] |
| Box or Select Boards | [illegible] |
| Common Boards | [illegible] |
| Fencing | [illegible] |
| Cull Boards | [illegible] |
| First Clear Flooring, rough | [illegible] |
| Second Clear Flooring, rough | [illegible] |
| Common Flooring, rough | [illegible] |
| Siding, Clear Dressed | [illegible] |
| Second Clear | [illegible] |
| Long Joists | [illegible] |
| Short Joists | [illegible] |
| Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M | [illegible] |
| Shaved Shingles, No. 1 | [illegible] |
| Sawed Shingles, Star | [illegible] |
| Cedar Shingles | [illegible] |
| Sawed Shingles, No. 1 | [illegible] |
| Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs | [illegible] |
| Posts | [illegible] |
| Pickets | [illegible] |

### New York Tallow Market—Oct. 12.

[From Messrs. Knight & Sons' Circular.]

Since our last report the market has been inactive, and prices of all grades are merely nominal. During the fore part of the week there were a few sales made at 18@18½c, as to quality. The constant fluctuation in foreign exchange cause the market to be very unsettled, and but few orders are [illegible] ... [illegible] ... 1863, 12½c ℔ lb.

### American Balances in Europe.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The mercantile failures and threatened banking troubles in England will probably lead to the earlier withdrawal of a portion of the large American balances for some time held in London, which have otherwise been [illegible]. The hazards of the state of war on this side begin to look small in comparison with the risk of leaving money exposed to the wildest operations of the London Stock Exchange, and the purges of the Liverpool Cotton market.

### Losses on Cotton.

[From the N. Y. Times, 13th.]

The present losses on cotton in this market may be estimated from the circumstance that only 700 bales recently purchased on speculation in New Orleans and sold in New York, leaves a deficit of nearly seventy cents a pound.

### CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Received at the various yards about 2,632 head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales 2,631 head at $2.20@6.35, chiefly at $4.00@5 ℔ 100 lbs.

With a fair supply of medium grades of stock in the yards to-day, the market has been active and firm at previous quotations. Low grades of Cattle were in better demand, but almost exclusively for our city packers, whose purchases amount to nearly 800 head at $2.20@3.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

The better grades of medium Cattle were in good request, principally on army account, the purchases for which amount to about 650 head at prices ranging from $4.50@5.50 ℔ 100 lbs. The remainder of the stock was taken by shippers, speculators and city butchers.

We still note the small receipts of prime Cattle, with the entire absence of extra grades. The principal sales made to-day were: Hyman & Rubble to Cragin & Co., 74 head good quality Illinois steers, av. 1,141 lbs at $6.25; Donelly to Rosenthal & Co., 125 head, av. 1,150 lbs, at $5.25; and Ricks & Co. to Hyman & Rubble, 100 head extra medium grade, av. 1,[illegible] lbs at $[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. Adams | A. E. Kent & Co. | 18 | [illegible] | $4.12½ |
| Bentley & Nudd | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Green | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| G. Adams | Ziegler & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grady & Co. | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| O'Shea | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| W. F. Brown | Webster, H. Allen | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Morris & Co. | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oberndorf | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jones | Cragin & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hanle & Co. | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clark | Kelly & Co | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| G. Adams | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bentley & Nudd | Cass | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Carter | H. Hyman | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wallwork & M. | Wilkins | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Oberndorf | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Donnelly | Rosenthal & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clarke | Culbertson & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Burns | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Freeman | Lowry | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chadwick | Wilkins | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bentley & Co. | McGraw | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jones | Holbon & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McGraw | Wall | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wallwork & M. | O'Shea | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| O'Shea | Paxon | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| W. F. Brown | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ashway | Rudolph | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oberndorf | Hughes | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wallwork & M. | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clarke | O'Shea | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bentley & Co. | J. Barnes | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| G. Adams | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Morris & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. Strahorn & Co. | Cragin & Co. | 75 | 1080 | 4.50 |
| J. Gridley | Flaherty | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| R. Strahorn & Co. | Webb & Kelly | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Price & Co. | Hyman & Rubble | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Slimer | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| J. Gridley | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Conger | Brinkerhoff | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Turner & Nimo | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Slimer | Morris, W. & R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Bey & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherman & Co. | C. Blair & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Morris & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooley & Co. | Priest | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Smith & Co. | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| J. Adams | Kelly & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Moore | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gregory & Co. | Betling | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs at the various yards during the day, fall little short of 14,000 head, of which there are about 3,500 head in the yards this evening, unsold. The entered sales at the various yards amount to 7,294 head, at $6.25@11.25, chiefly at $9.40@10.25 ℔ 100 lbs.

The market opened this morning with a brisk demand, and choice lots were very speedily taken at the outside prices paid yesterday. It was soon, however, found that the supply was larger than had been expected, and in point of quality, generally inferior, so that a very marked decline in the activity and firmness of the market, on coarse and common Hogs, soon became apparent.

Of the receipts to-day, a very large proportion consisted of coarse and inferior stock, upon which the market has further declined 25@50c ℔ 100 lbs on yesterday's quotations. We still find that heavy, well fed hogs are not only in fair demand, but that little difference exists between the extreme prices paid on Saturday last and to-day. We then quoted prime and extra grades at $10.50@11.00 and to-day they have been freely selling at $10.50@11.25 ℔ 100 lbs.

The accumulation of unsold stock in the yards this evening, will be found to consist almost entirely of coarse, mixed hogs, for which the demand, at the present high rates of the market, is but limited, and it is not at all improbable that a further concession, perhaps a heavy one, will have to be made by drovers to effect a clearance.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farbank | W. R. Tilden | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. C. Johnson | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bowman | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hubbard | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McClellan | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. O. Clark | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clarke | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bentley & Nudd | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wallwork & M. | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eggert | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hansen | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Brewis | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| W. F. Brown | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colborn | Reed & Sherwin | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| W. F. Brown | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wallwork & M. | Farnsworth | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bentley & Nudd | E. R. Phillips | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| W. C. Harp | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bentley & Nudd | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wallwork & M. | Allerton | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| W. F. Brown | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| J. C. Bone | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clarke | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| G. Adams | Miller & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wallwork & M. | Hunter & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Barnum | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bentley & Nudd | J. Nash | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| G. Adams | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hensley | Cragin & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| W. F. Brown | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Green | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wallwork & M. | Nottingham | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strahorn & Co. | Sinclair | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| J. Gridley | Pose & Bro. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Gillett | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | A. E. Kent & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Riley & Co. | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| R. & M. Conger | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Smith | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| J. C. Darnell | Curtis & Bro. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| J. Rader | Major Smith | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Livingston | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| J. Gridley | J. Nicolas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wilcox | Maj. Smith | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| W. M. Smith | J. Nicolas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| J. Gridley | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pessley | J. Blackman | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| R. & M. Conger | Maj. Smith | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burgis | Robinson | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bogart | Webber | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Reed & Sherwin | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Williams | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Adams | Priest | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | M. Tabor | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cass | Orr | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ne son | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gregory & Co. | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Stador | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cooley & Co. | Dorland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Swope | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ash | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Robinson | Farnsworth | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

*All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in store, per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.*

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged. The engagements to-day were—To Buffalo—Prop. [illegible] with oats, at 5½c; [illegible].

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour to Boston, via [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Flour to New York, via [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Flour to Portland, via Sarnia | [illegible] |
| Flour to Boston, via Sarnia | [illegible] |

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

| | Fourth Class. | Flour. |
|---|---|---|
| To New York, all rail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To Boston, all rail and Lake Erie | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To Portland, all rail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To Baltimore, all rail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To Philadelphia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To Pittsburgh | [illegible] | [illegible] |

FLOUR—Received to-day, [illegible] brls; shipped, 8,557 brls. The market was firmer, and very active. [illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Dull and nominal, at $[illegible] per gallon.

BUTTER—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

[illegible]

CIDER—In fair supply with a moderate demand. Market tolerably firm at $[illegible] ℔ brl, and at $[illegible] ℔ gal.

COFFEE—With the advance in Gold, there has been an additional firmness in the market, and on Rio we note an advance of ½@1c on previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

COAL—In moderate supply with a fair demand. Prices are generally as firm, but without any material change. We quote: [illegible]

FISH—Receipts have been larger, with a fair demand. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Apples in good supply, with a fair demand. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible] We quote:

FOREIGN FRUITS. [illegible]

DOMESTIC FRUITS. [illegible]

GAME—In limited supply. Market fairly active and firm at present quotations. We quote: Prairie Chickens, per doz [illegible]; Mallards per doz [illegible]; Mixed ducks, per doz [illegible]; Snipe, per doz [illegible].

HIDES—Received 44,340 lbs; shipped 21,000 lbs. The market continues quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, none, shipped, 900 brls. Market dull and almost nominal. Sales today—100 brls at $1.65, closing with free sellers at that price, but no buyers.

LEATHER—There has been no improvement in the market. [illegible] Prices rule tolerably steady at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In limited demand, with a fair supply. Prices steady at former quotations. We quote: [illegible]

ONIONS—Market in good supply, with a fair demand at our present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

OILS—Linseed Oil dull and neglected, with a further decline of 3c ℔ gal. Fish Oils in moderate demand and firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market is somewhat excited, and very active. [illegible]

POTATOES—The market in fair supply, with a moderate demand. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

POULTRY—Receipts continue limited, with a fair inquiry. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and nominal. [illegible]

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—In fair demand and firm. [illegible]

SALT—Received, 4,250 brls; shipped, 536 brls. Market quiet. We quote: [illegible]

SUGARS—Raw and Refined Sugars continue in fair supply. The additional firmness in gold has given a slight impetus to the activity of the market. There has been no change in our previous quotations, and the market rules firm with an upward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—In more active demand. Market firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

TEAS—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair supply, with a moderate demand. Market steady at previous quotations. [illegible]

WOOL—Received, 7,470 lbs; shipped, 57,639 lbs. The market continues dull and inactive. No sales [illegible].

WOOD—The market is moderately active and in good supply. Prices firm at previous quotations. We quote: Beech ℔ cord, in the yard, $10.50—Delivered at $11.50; Maple, ℔ cord, [illegible]; Hickory, ℔ cord, [illegible].

# MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.................Oct. 14.

[illegible]

Schr Richard Mott, Sawyer, Oswego, [illegible]
Schr Lucie Throop, Scofield, Muskegon, [illegible]
[illegible]
Schr Challenge, Nelson, Centreville, [illegible]
[illegible]
Schr Magnolia, Johnson, Grand Haven, [illegible]

CLEARED.................

[illegible]
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, [illegible]
Prop Montgomery, Gillies, Sarnia, [illegible]
[illegible]

### Marine News.

VESSEL ASHORE.—During the severe storm which took place a few days since, the brig [illegible] was lying at Port Austin, Lake Huron [illegible] ... [illegible] ... and will save as much as possible of the vessel.—[illegible]

## Miscellaneous.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIRTY YEARS' experience and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT to be, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Croup, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood and all Pulmonary Complaints. Here is a portion of the evidence: [illegible]

Rev. N. M. JONES, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, [illegible]

Lieut. Col. LOUIS WAGNER, [illegible]

Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of New York, writes: [illegible]

Mr. SAMUEL C. DAWSON, of 1317 Clark [illegible], Philadelphia, says: [illegible]

Rev. L. J. ROBERTS, [illegible]

Mr. C. T. POOLER, [illegible]

Mr. W. C. FISHER, of Weston, Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, writes: [illegible]

Rev. B. F. HEDDEN, of the First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J., writes: [illegible]

Mr. ANDREW GOWANLOCK, [illegible]

JOHN HARRIMAN, Esq., [illegible]

Rev. A. WIBERG, [illegible]

Mr. JOHN VANWORT, [illegible]

Mr. C. W. WHISTLER, [illegible]

Rev. Dr. RUFUS BABCOCK, formerly President of Waterville College, Maine, writes: "The Expectorant I highly esteem as a safe and an eminently beneficial remedy."

Dr. D. O. GASKILL, of Milton, [illegible]

Rev. J. J. WALSH, Missionary of Presbyterian Board, [illegible]

Mrs. HANNAH J. PUGH, of Tarmen, [illegible]

The Expectorant and all of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines are sold [illegible] FINCH & FULLER; [illegible] SMITH; BURNHAM & VAN SCHAAK; [illegible] & DWYER.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

As this question is often asked us, we with pleasure give a little history of her. Some twenty years ago a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and getting gray, and disliking the idea of becoming gray, and equally averse to using any dye (knowing them injurious), concluded that she would try to discover something that would restore her hair to its natural color; and, by dint of study and perseverance in experimenting, she succeeded in finding that the articles she had compounded would not only restore the hair to its original color, but also render it flexible, and give it the natural moisture a head of hair should have. This was even more than she had hoped for, and, without the slightest intention of making a business of it, she was actually induced to commence making it for sale, by the request of persons of her acquaintance and others, who having acquaintances had informed of the remarkable change in her hair, calling at her residence [illegible] the article; and she now probably does the largest cash business in the City of New York. Owing to the large demand from foreign countries, she has been obliged to establish a depot for the exclusive sale of her Hair Preparations in London, 266 High Holborn. Principal Manufactory and Sales Office, 198 and 200 Greenwich street, New York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No hair dressing is complete without the Zylobalsamum or World's Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts a most delightful fragrance, and is suited for both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your hair is thin, try it; if falling, try it; if gray, try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, try it; all who use it will preserve their hair.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, [illegible] writes, "try the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Hair Dressing the hair [illegible] thickened upon my head, and [illegible] ... appearance."

Renewed his Age.

REV. E. THATCHER, of New York, [illegible] "My hair is restored to its natural color. [illegible] I have used [illegible] most agreeable hair dressing I ever used."

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, [illegible] Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months [illegible] hair gray [illegible]

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. [illegible], Ohio, writes: "I have used Zylobalsamum with my hair [illegible] own and children's hair. [illegible]"

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Union, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and [illegible] also been used by my wife [illegible] IN WHICH DECLARATION [illegible]"

High Approval. Mrs. S. A. [illegible] a letter from a lady, stating that [illegible] numerous friends she purchased a [illegible] A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer [illegible] or Hair Dressing, [illegible] her hair, which was quite gray, [illegible] youthful color, and new hair [illegible] No ladies toilet is complete without [illegible] tones. Every Druggist sells them.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

SAWYER BROS., HIDE DEALERS, [illegible]

## Special Notices.

Bromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye,

50 CENTS A BOX.

[illegible] NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED. [illegible] This article has been [illegible] used by [illegible] of New York, [illegible] and of Philadelphia, which contains [illegible] free from [illegible] poisonous ingredients, [illegible] Sold by [illegible] Fancy Goods dealers everywhere.

JNO. J. BROMER, Sole Proprietor, 43 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.

[illegible] Dr. Band's [illegible] [illegible] Price $1 per box, or packages of six boxes for $5.

JNO. J. BROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Band's Specific.

[illegible] the oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, [illegible] This medicine has stood the test of thirty years [illegible] Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

JNO. J. BROMER, Wholesale Agent, 43 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

IODINE

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s

IODINE WATER.

[illegible] Water acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS and GLANDULAR SYSTEM. [illegible] SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, HEART, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, [illegible] One dollar per bottle. [illegible] DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

Special Notices.

[illegible] HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID [illegible] SALVE [illegible] OINTMENT [illegible] cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, [illegible] FRECKLE [illegible] LIFE ELIXIR [illegible] HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. [illegible] LORD & SMITH, [illegible] Agents for Chicago.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dr. Bigelow,

Medical Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) can be consulted at his office, 174 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and diseases of a delicate nature, in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. [illegible] Consultation free. Address Post Office Box [illegible]

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. [illegible] H. A. BARROW, [illegible]

## Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, . . . . $300,000.

No. 50 LaSalle Street,

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

[illegible] LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

South West corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $500,000.

[illegible] President.

SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.

[illegible] BRAINERD, Cashier.

## Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

139 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

We offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

[illegible] REED, 178 Pearl street, N. Y.; [illegible] HURLBUT, Chicago.

## Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

for the transaction of a general Commission and Grain business. [illegible] Advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 265 South Water street. [illegible]

Chicago, Oct 1, 1864.

## Insurance.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible] Montague St., near Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 125 Broadway, N. Y.

Chicago Agency, 87 Washington St., Chicago.

CASH CAPITAL.................$125,000.

[illegible] CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President. [illegible] W. J. COFFIN, Secretary. [illegible] General Agent, Chicago. [illegible]

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. Rand's Specific.

Miscellaneous.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

Banking and Exchange.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Copartnership.

Insurance.

Clark's Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good but Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

**Proposals.**

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct. 11, 1864.

OATS AND HAY.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the [illegible] DAY OF OCTOBER, 1864, for [illegible] bushels of good merchantable Oats, to weigh 32 pounds to the bushel, in good strong sacks, and [illegible] tons good Timothy Hay, in bales delivered at Pittsburg, Pa., in such quantities as may be required per month, say [illegible] bushels Oats and [illegible] tons of Hay.

Bids for Oats must be separate from that of Hay and addressed to Lt. Col. O. Cross, Deputy Q. M. General, Pittsburg, Pa., marked "Proposals for Oats and Hay," as the case may be.

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to half the amount to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract. As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

[To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.]

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required of successful bidders before signing the contracts.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

Payments to be made upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.

O. CROSS,
Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., October 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR "ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS" COAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 20th day of October, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for supplying Anthracite and Bituminous Coal for the use of all troops, camps, hospitals and for such offices and officers as may be entitled thereto, in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the immediate vicinity, for the period of six months from the 1st day of November, 1864.

Bituminous Coal to be of the best quality of Illinois Coal, well screened and free from dirt.

Anthracite Coal to be of the best quality, well screened and free from dust and dirt.

The same to be delivered ready for inspection at such times, places, and in such quantities as shall be required, each ton to contain 2,000 pounds, subject to a rigid inspection by a duly appointed agent for that purpose.

Each bid must be in duplicate and accompanied by the written guarantee of at least two known and responsible parties, obligating themselves to enter into bonds with the proposer should his bid be accepted, such proposal and guarantee to be in the form prescribed, and which can be obtained on application to this office.

Bidders must be present at the time of opening the proposals and signify their acceptance, or their bids will be rejected.

Two or more bids from the same party will ensure the rejection of all such bids.

All informal bids will be rejected, the undersigned claiming and reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unreasonable.

Payments will be made monthly upon the presentation of Inspection Certificate, accompanied by the receipt of the receiving officer in Checks, payable in Certificates of Indebtedness or in such funds as may be on hand from time to time applicable for that purpose.

All proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes endorsed "Proposals for Coal," and directed to the undersigned.

J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Depot Q. M., U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY the 21st day of October, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for supplying Forage and Straw for the use of all troops, Camps and Hospitals and Public Stables, and for such officers and offices as may be entitled thereto in the City of Chicago, Illinois or immediate vicinity, for the period of six months from the 1st day of November, 1864.

Hay to be of the best quality of timothy, well cured and in all cases delivered in bales at the rate of 2,000 pounds per ton.

Corn to be old, of the best quality, sound and clean, delivered in the ear, at the rate of seventy pounds per bushel.

Oats to be No. 1, delivered in sacks at the rate of thirty-two pounds per bushel, the sacks to be returned.

Straw to be of the best kind, bright, and delivered in bundles at the rate of 2,000 pounds per ton.

All Hay, Grain and Straw, to be delivered subject to a rigid inspection by a competent agent appointed for that purpose.

Each bid must be in duplicate and accompanied by the written guarantee of at least two known and responsible parties [illegible]

**Miscellaneous.**

139 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

PIG IRON.

[illegible]

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

MADAME ARABELLA HUNTER, SPANISH CLAIRVOYANT [illegible]

THE CHORUS WREATH. A COLLECTION OF Sacred and Secular Choruses, ORATORIOS, OPERAS AND GLEE BOOKS, [illegible] THE MOST DESIRABLE PIECES, [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE. [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE. [illegible]

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLD [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

COAL! COAL! COAL! A superior article, by the CAR LOAD [illegible]

COAL! COAL! COAL! [illegible]

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. [illegible]

GREGG & HUGHES [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8

### Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**
OF TENNESSEE.

For Governor: RICHARD J. OGLESBY.
For Lieut. Governor: WILLIAM BROSS.
For Sec. of State: SHARON TYNDALE.
For Auditor: O. B. MINER.
For State Treasurer: JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
For Sup. Pub Instruc: NEWTON BATEMAN.

### Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page.
BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

1—John V. Farwell.
2—Anson S. Miller.
3—John V. Eustace.
4—James S. Poque.
5—John I. Bennett.
6—Wm. T. Hopkins.
7—Franklin Blades.
8—Jas. C. Conkling.
9—William Walker.
10—Thos. W. Harris.
11—N. M. McCurdy.
12—Henry S. Baker.
13—Zenas S. Clifford.

### For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—BURTON C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
X—N. M. KNAPP.
XI—E. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

### Nominations for Cook County.

*For State's Attorney*—CHARLES H. REED.
*For Sheriff*—JOHN A. NELSON.
*For Clerk of the Circuit Court*—WILLIAM L. CHURCH.
*For Coroner*—Dr. WILLIAM WAGNER.
*For State Senator, Twenty-fourth District*—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.
*For Representatives in the Legislature Fifty-Ninth District (West)*—WILLIAM JACKSON, N. W. HUNTLEY, A. B. COOK.
*Sixtieth District (South)*—A. B. DOLTON, EDWARD S. ISHAM.
*Sixty-first District (North)*—GEORGE STRONG, A. F. STEVENSON.

## APPOINTMENTS.

### HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S APPOINTMENTS

Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co..........Tuesday, Oct. 25
Janesville, Wisconsin..........Wednesday, Oct. 26
Chicago..........Thursday evening, Oct. 27
Joliet, Will Co..........Friday, Oct. 28
Dubuque, Iowa..........Saturday, Oct. 29
Davenport, Iowa..........Monday, Oct. 31
Warsaw, Hancock, Ill..........Wednesday, Nov. 2
Keokuk, Iowa..........Wednesday evening, Nov. 2
Quincy, Adams Co., Ill..........Thursday, Nov. 3

### MESSRS. BROSS AND WELDON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Wm. Bross, Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. Lawrence Weldon, United States District Attorney, will address the people at the places and times named below, at 10 o'clock, noon. The Union men of the several towns will please designate the places and make all necessary arrangements for the meetings:

Prairie City, Cumberland county, Monday..Oct. 17
Charleston, Coles county, Tuesday..........Oct. 18
Tuscola, Douglas county, Wednesday..........Oct. 19
Danville, Vermillion county, Thursday..........Oct. 20
Champaign, Champaign county, Friday..........Oct. 21

### APPOINTMENTS OF HON. J. D. WARD AND HON. D. RICHARDS.

Hon. J. D. Ward and Hon. D. Richards will speak as follows:

Woodstock, McHenry Co..........Monday, Oct. 17.
Rockford, Winnebago Co..........Tuesday, Oct. 18.
Byron, Ogle Co..........Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Oregon, Ogle Co..........Thursday, Oct. 20.
Polo, Ogle Co..........Friday, Oct. 21.
Dixon, Lee Co..........Saturday, Oct. 22.
Amboy, Lee Co..........Monday, Oct. 24.

### GENERAL PALMER'S APPOINTMENTS.

General John M. Palmer and Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell will speak at the following places:

Sullivan, Moultrie co., Monday..........Oct. 17.
Charleston, Coles co., Tuesday..........Oct. 18.
Paris, Edgar co., Wednesday..........Oct. 19.
Danville, Vermillion co., Thursday..........Oct. 20.
Tuscola, Douglas co., Friday..........Oct. 21.

Major General Palmer and Hon. S. M. Cullum will speak as follows:

Metamora, Woodford co., Saturday..........Oct. 22
Fremont, Tazewell co., Monday..........Oct. 24
Washington, Tazewell co., Tuesday..........Oct. 25
Atlanta, Logan co., Thursday..........Oct. 27

General Palmer and others, as follows:

Joliet, Will co., Friday..........Oct. 28.
Chicago, Cook co., Saturday..........Oct. 29.
Quincy, Adams co., Monday..........Oct. 31.
Mendon, Adams co., Tuesday..........Nov. 1.
Warsaw, Hancock co., Wednesday..........Nov. 2.
Carthage, Hancock co., Thursday..........Nov. 3.
Augusta, Hancock co., Friday..........Nov. 4.
Monmouth, Warren co., Saturday..........Nov. 5.

### HON. WM. P. KELLOGG'S APPOINTMENTS

Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg will speak at

Mt. Sterling, Brown Co..........Monday, Oct. 24.
Quincy, Adams Co..........Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Greenbush, Warren Co..........Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Bushnell, McDonough Co..........Thursday, Oct. 27.
Galesburgh, Knox Co..........Friday, Oct. 28.
Farmington, Fulton Co..........Saturday, Oct. 29.
Freeport, Stephenson Co..........Tuesday, Nov. 1.

### GEN. A. C. FULLER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Lacon, Marshall Co., Friday..........Oct. 21
Middleport, Iroquois Co., Saturday..........Nov. 5
Plano, Kendall co., Tuesday p. m..........Nov. 1.
Aurora, Kane co., Tuesday evening..........Nov. 1.

### GOV. YATES' APPOINTMENTS—A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Governor Yates and Judge William Pitt Kellogg will address mass meetings at the following times and places:

Pontiac, Livingston county..........Monday, Oct. 17
Peoria, Peoria county..........Wednesday, Oct. 19
Jacksonville, Morgan co., Saturday..........Oct. 22.
Bloomington..........Monday, Oct. 24
McLeansboro..........Wednesday, Oct. 26
Charleston, Coles Co..........Thursday Oct. 27
Paris, Edgar Co..........Friday Oct. 28
Freeport, Stephenson co., Tuesday..........Nov. 1.
Alton, Madison Co..........Friday, Nov. 4
Belleville, St. Clair Co..........Saturday, Nov. 5

### NEW APPOINTMENTS BY GEN. OGLESBY.

The following list of appointments has been made for Gen. Oglesby:

Marion, Williamson Co..........Monday, Oct. 17.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co..........Wednesday, Oct. 19
Carmi, White Co..........Thursday, Oct. 20.
Albion, Edwards Co..........Friday, Oct. 21.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co..........Saturday, Oct. 22.
Olney, Richland Co..........Monday, Oct. 24.
Newton, Jasper Co..........Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Prairie City, Cumberland Co..........Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Marshall, Clark Co..........Thursday, Oct. 27.
Paris, Edgar Co..........Friday, Oct. 28.
Danville, Vermillion Co..........Saturday, Oct. 29.
Jacksonville, Morgan Co..........Monday, Oct. 31.
Pekin, Tazewell Co..........Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Peoria, Peoria Co..........Thursday, Nov. 3.
Metamora, Woodford Co..........Friday, Nov. 4.
Middleport, Iroquois Co..........Saturday, Nov. 5.
Champaign City, Champaign Co..........Monday, Nov. 7.

Hon. Walter B. Scates will speak with Gen. Oglesby, at the following places, as far down as Paris, Edgar county.

Carmi, White Co..........Thursday, Oct. 20.
Albion, Edwards Co..........Friday, Oct. 21.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co..........Saturday, Oct. 22.

### J. O. NORTON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington, Tuesday..........Oct. 18
Monee, Thursday..........Oct. 20
Naperville, Friday..........Oct. 21
Plainfield, Monday..........Oct. 24

### APPOINTMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, AND GEN. I. N. HAYNIE.

Lincoln, Logan Co..........October 17.
Mattoon, Coles Co..........October 19.
Jonesboro, Union Co..........October 21.
Cairo, Alexander Co..........October 22.
Benton, Franklin Co..........October 24.
McLeansboro, Hamilton Co..........October 26.
Carmi, White Co..........October 28.
Equality, Gallatin Co..........October 31.
Harrisburg, Saline Co..........November 1.
Vienna, Johnson Co.......... " 3.
Metropolis, Massac Co.......... " 5.

### JUDGE SCATES' APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Walter B. Scates will speak at the following places, down to Paris, Edgar county:

Carmi, White county..........Oct. 20
Albion, Edwards county..........Oct. 21
Mt. Carmel, Wabash county..........Oct. 22
Olney, Richland county..........Oct. 24
Newton, Jasper county..........Oct. 25
Prairie City, Cumberland county..........Oct. 26
Marshall, Clark county..........Oct. 27
Paris, Edgar county..........Oct. 28

### HON. C. B. DENIO'S AND COL. STEPHEN G. HICKS' APPOINTMENTS.

Datoka, Marion county..........Monday, Oct. 17.

### HON. BURTON C. COOK'S APPOINTMENTS.

Plainfield, Will county..........Oct. 17.
Northville, LaSalle county..........Oct. 21.
Mission, LaSalle county..........Oct. 24.

### MASS MEETINGS IN DeKALB COUNTY.

Hon. S. B. Stinson, of Sandwich, and D. B. James, Esq., of Sycamore, will speak at Union Mass Meetings, in the evening, at the following times and places:

Somonauk..........Tuesday, October 18.
Sandwich..........Wednesday, October 19.

### C. Z. METZNER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mendota, LaSalle county..........October 18.
Kewanee, Henry county..........October 19.
Ottawa, LaSalle county..........October 20.

### JOHN J. BENNETT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Toulon, Stark Co..........Monday, Oct. 24.
Princeton, Bureau Co..........Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Hennepin, Putnam Co..........Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lacon, Marshall Co..........Thursday, Oct. 27.
Peoria, Peoria Co..........Friday, Oct. 28.

### GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.

Lieutenant-Governor Hoffman, Major Stevenson and other German speakers will speak at German mass meetings at the following places, in the evening:

Belleville..........Monday, Oct. 17.
Alton..........Tuesday, Oct. 18.

### A. T. STONE'S APPOINTMENTS.

A. T. Stone, recently from Louisiana, will speak as follows:

Andover..........Saturday evening, Oct. 15th.
Morristown..........Monday afternoon, Oct. 17th.
Colona..........Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 18th.
Phoenix..........Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 19th.
Atkinson..........Thursday evening, Oct. 20th.
Kewanee..........Friday, Oct. 21st.
Galva..........Saturday evening, Oct. 22d.

### Standing Armies of Europe.

By the following table we see that in Europe alone no less than 4,690,000 men are employed as soldiers. The total annual cost of these establishments is not far from $435,000,000,000.

| Country. | Population. | Army. |
|---|---|---|
| Austria | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Belgium | 4,500,000 | 100,000 |
| Denmark | 2,600,000 | 25,000 |
| France | 35,000,000 | 750,000 |
| Germany | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Great Britain | 29,000,000 | 149,000 |
| Greece | 1,000,000 | 18,000 |
| Holland | 3,500,000 | 57,000 |
| Italy | 21,000,000 | [illegible] |
| Portugal | 3,500,000 | [illegible] |
| Prussia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Russia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Spain | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sweden and Norway | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Switzerland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Turkey | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## A POLITICAL BISHOP HANDSOMELY EXPOSED.

### Bishop Whitehouse's Letter to Grace Church, Galesburg.

### A Stinging Reply from Judge Lawrence.

We cheerfully give place to the following letter from Judge C. B. Lawrence, of Galesburg. Our readers will agree with us that it sufficiently explains itself:

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 11, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I beg leave to narrate in your columns some events which have recently occurred in connection with the Episcopal Church of this city. They will possess special interest to all the members of that denomination resident in this State, and hardly less to the loyal portion of every class of the community. As what I have to say directly affects a gentleman of Chicago, occupying a high position in society and in the church, I authorize you to publish this communication over my own name.

In February last, the Episcopal Society of Galesburg invited the Rev. John W. Cracraft, formerly of Peoria, to become their rector. He accepted. He is a gentleman of large abilities, cultivated by very thorough scholarship, and admirably adapted to exercise, in an intelligent community, the species of influence which belongs, in theory, to the Christian clergy. Under his pastorship the church of this parish has attained great prosperity.

Several months since, he commenced the delivery of a series of sermons, upon Sunday evenings, addressed to young men. Instead of expatiating upon what were the duties of this class in the days of the Hebrew prophets, he addressed himself to the vital questions of the hour. A timid man might have avoided the rebellion, but he did not chose to do so. He denounced it as a sin and crime, and hence deduced the obligation of the government to suppress it, and the duty of the citizens to sustain the government in this understanding. He spoke incidentally of slavery as the origin of the rebellion, and treated that institution as a gross violation of the laws of nature and revelation. "His offense hath this extent, no more." He never, so far as I can learn, used the words "Republican" or "Democrat," or referred to the political organizations represented by these names. Three or four pew-holders, taking offense at the assault upon the rebellion, ceased their attendance upon the church. Their places were filled, many times over, by new accessions, and the society rapidly sprang into a degree of popularity and influence that it had never possessed before. One of the sermons was so striking in its intellectual power that he was asked to repeat it in the pulpit of the 1st Congregational Church, the largest religious edifice of the town. *He did so at an hour when service was not held in his own church*, merely delivering the sermon in question, while Dr. Beecher conducted the other services. I speak of this for reasons which will be apparent when we come to the indictment preferred against him by Bishop Whitehouse.

Thus stood matters when, on the 21st of September, Mr. Sydney Myers, a banker of your city, formerly a resident of Galesburg, addressed a note to Mr. Cracraft challenging him to a public debate on a "platform sufficiently spacious, not higher than a man's head, erected in some open place, uncovered, and nothing but sky and God overhead." This, I presume, is in the most approved style of cheap literature of the melo-dramatic sort. This deadly cartel was sent to Mr. Cracraft by a special envoy. He declined the challenge verbally, not deeming it necessary to make a written response. Thereupon Mr. Myers waxed wroth, and incontinently rushed into print. In the Chicago *Times* of the 28th of September, under the caption, "A political parson handsomely exposed," he publishes his challenge, the verbal reply as reported to him by his messenger, and a long rejoinder over his proper signature, conceived, if possible, in worse taste than his first letter. He claims that he gave the Church its Bible, prayer book and sacramental plate, and that in fact he "owns" the church, from which, I suppose, he innocently inferred that he also owned the pastor. In truth Mr. Myers is an amiable an honorable gentleman. I am happy to count him among my friends, but a spirit of intense partisanship acting upon a morbid vanity betrayed him into a species of letter-writing that is by no means to be recommended as a model. On the publication of these letters, the vestry of the church at once packed up bible, prayer-book and plate, and sent them to Mr. Myers by express, charges paid.

And now, having brought the story to this point, enter the Right Reverend Bishop Whitehouse.

On the 1st of October the Bishop addresses to the Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church a letter, which now lies before me. That I may do that gentleman no injustice, I transcribe the letter in full:

"CHICAGO, October 1, 1864.

"To the Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church, Galesburg:

"GENTLEMEN:—I understand that the Rev. John W. Cracraft, a Presbyter of the Diocese of Ohio, has been for some time past officiating by call from your body in Grace Church, Galesburg.

"I beg respectfully to inform you, that Mr. Cracraft is not a clergyman under my jurisdiction, and therefore is not eligible as Rector or Minister of your Parish. Your proceedings in the matter have disregarded the provisions of Title I, Canon 13, § 1, &c., of the Digest and Canon X, of the Diocese of Illinois, to which I beg to refer you.

"The Rev. J. W. Cracraft has violated the Canons of the General Convention and the Diocese, by assuming the situation without a certificate from me. He has presented no letters dimissory, though he has been resident nearly a year, and has assumed thus to officiate.

"I am also credibly informed that Mr. Cracraft has violated the rules and order of the church, by ministering and preaching in the First Congregational Church of the city, in conjunction with the Pastor of the same, and without using the Liturgical service or vestment.

"I have also received formal complaint that Mr. Cracraft has at different times introduced political subjects into the pulpit on the Lord's Day, which in manner and matter were unbecoming and offensive to a respectable portion of the congregation, who have been obliged, from the reiterated grievance, to absent themselves from public worship.

"In consequence of these alleged offenses, I have officially addressed the Right Reverend, the acting Bishop of Ohio, and requested him to remand Mr. Cracraft to his jurisdiction for ecclesiastical inquiry, according to Tit. II, Canon 3, § 1 Digest.

"Under these circumstances, I trust that you will appreciate the propriety that Mr. Cracraft should cease to officiate in Grace Church.

"If Mr. Cracraft shall continue to officiate, or do so within my diocese, I shall feel it my duty to admonish him and forbid him to officiate in this diocese until I am satisfied of his innocence, or he has been acquitted on trial, according to Tit. II, Canon 3, § II.

"It will afford me pleasure to furnish your Parish with temporary services during its vacancy, according to Canon XVI of the Diocese of Illinois, or in any way to counsel or assist you.

"I remain, gentlemen, with respect and christian love, your friend and servant,

"HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE,
Bishop of Illinois."

It cannot be denied that this letter is a remarkable document. As an attendant and pew-holder in the church whose doors have thus been summarily closed, I wish to submit to the Episcopalians of this diocese a word or two of comment, without, however, forgetting the respect due both to the Bishop and myself.

Bishop Whitehouse is understood to have been originally bred to the law. If so, has he forgotten some of its familiar principles, based upon the plainest dictates of justice, and so universal in their application, that even Ecclesiastics cannot afford to disregard them? Has he forgotten that before men can be justly placed on trial for alleged offenses, there should be at least some inquisition made in the vicinage where the offense is alleged to have been committed, and a case of probable guilt made out? Has he forgotten that the common law of this country requires that trial should precede conviction, and that the accused party should be heard before he is deprived of his most sacred rights? Is it possible that any just interpretation of the canons of the church will authorize a Bishop to deprive a Parish of the ministrations of an honored Pastor, without a hearing upon the charge of some unknown and unnamed accuser? And if the canons of the church permit him to expel a clergyman from his pulpit, on an anonymous accusation, and keep him suspended until the Bishop is "satisfied of his innocence," thus reversing the rule of the common law, which requires *guilt* and not *innocence* to be proven, then how much greater is the obligation resting upon the Bishop to make some investigation into the truth of charges before he places a clergyman, whose character is quite as exalted as his own, upon trial in a tribunal where punishment precedes the evidence of guilt? Neither Mr. Cracraft nor his vestry had any knowledge of complaints having been made to the Bishop, until this interdict falls upon them, and their church is closed.

It is now supposed that the "complaint" to which the Bishop refers, was signed by the two or three members of the Society, whose sympathies with Jeff. Davis had been offended by the denunciations of rebellion, and by some other persons of the same political persuasion, who had no connection with the church what ever. Upon what star chamber theory of justice does the Bishop act, that permits him to close a church, reprimand the vestry, and send the Pastor to Ohio for trial, without once communicating to either Pastor or people the fact that charges have been made, and permitting them to be explained or disproved. Is not this almost incredible? And can this grave action of the Bishop, upon *ex parte* information, the source of which he does not deem it proper to communicate to the parties who have the best right to know, be explained upon any other hypothesis than his own quick sympathy with the rebellion? Could he have been thus swift to put upon trial a distinguished clergyman, and meanwhile to suspend him from his clerical functions until His Grace should benignly condescend to be "satisfied of his innocence," unless he had been impelled thereto, by his own intense dislike of honest outspoken loyalty?

Mr. Cracraft may well congratulate himself upon a circumstance that the Bishop *seems* bitterly to regret,—the fact that his trial is not to take place in the Diocese of Illinois. What an edifying exhibition of Christian justice such a trial, presided over by His Grace, would have afforded to the wicked world!

But consider another specification in the indictment preferred by the Bishop. He says he is credibly informed that Mr. Cracraft has "preached and ministered to the 1st Congregational Church of the city, in connection with the pastor of the same, without using the liturgical service or vestment." This is undoubtedly true, to the extent already mentioned, and that pastor whose companionship the Bishop makes one of the reasons for Mr. Cracraft was Dr. Edward Beecher, a gentleman not altogether unknown among the scholars of our country, and whose character compelled a tribute of respect even from the political prejudices of Mr. Myers.

Now does the world move? Are we in the 19th or the 16th century? Does Bishop Whitehouse belong to that Bourbon class who learn nothing and forget nothing? Is it possible that the Bishop of Illinois is such a hopeless bigot, that he can gravely make it a reason for suspending a clergyman of exemplary piety, without notice to him or his people, that such clergyman has thought proper to read a sermon in a Congregational Church, by the side of so eminent a theologian as Dr. Beecher? At a time when even the English Church establishment, with all its grand memories to sustain it, is shaken from foundation stone to turret, because the Bishops undertake to silence a free thinker like Colenso, does this Illinois Bishop suppose that his churches will submit to an ecclesiastical tyranny that expired centuries ago, in England? Does he imagine that he can introduce here the arbitrary intolerance of Laud, by lackering it over with the surface polish of the Reverend Cream Cheese? Does he not remember the days when rang out the cry, "A Church without a Bishop, and a State without a King"?

I am not at all read in the Canons of the Church, but as the Bishop carefully quotes the Canon in support of his other specifications, and does not quote it here, it is but a fair inference that the suspension of a clergyman for preaching in a congregational pulpit without prayer book or testament, is an exercise of power which, in our day, Bishop Whitehouse deserves the credit of inventing.

The Bishop closes his sweet pastoral by kindly offering to furnish our parish with temporary services during our vacancy. What charming condescension in this meek and lowly prelate! Does he suppose that after wantonly depriving us, unheard, of a pastor whom we honor, and by a letter, in which he assumes to reprimand us for our presumption in calling him without his leave, the door of our church will open to any clergyman whom he may choose to send us? If the Bishop desires to have the doctrine preached, that rebellion is no sin, and Jeff. Davis no traitor, he must be content with the echo of empty pews.

Is it not almost incredible that Bishop Whitehouse should have pursued this course toward Mr. Cracraft, when it is still *fresh* in the memory of all men, that he himself opened the Chicago Convention, during one of its sessions, with prayer? Was that fragrant collection of patriots so spotless and Christian in its character that the lawn of the Bishop took no spot from the contact? I find no fault with the Bishop for thus officiating. That Convention, like any other political convention, I doubt not, needed his prayers. But if the Bishop can, without impropriety, co-operate with Isaiah Ryanders, fresh from the moral cess-pools of New York, in the proceedings of a political wigwam is it not hard that Mr. Cracraft is to be forbidden to preach, because he has taken part with a distinguished clergyman and scholar, in the offices of a Christian pulpit?

I write this letter without the knowledge of Mr. Cracraft, who is now in Ohio. I write it, however, with the knowledge and approval of the vestry of the church. I enclose the resolutions adopted by that body which they would like to have you publish, if not encroaching too much upon your space. We submit these matters to the public through your columns, because, as we can reach Bishop Whitehouse in no other way, we should like to have him made amenable at the bar of public opinion for what we deem an outrage upon our rights. For myself, I do not write this as a partisan. Having been placed by the favor of the people in Northern Illinois, in a high judicial position, I recognize the duty it imposes of holding myself aloof from any active participation in party politics, however strong may be my private political opinions. I write this not as a Republican, but as a pew-holder in the Episcopal Church of this city, having a right to remonstrate publicly, against a public wrong. Bishop Whitehouse is a man of high talent and culture, as well as high in office. Such men, so placed, must accept a rigid responsibility. In this matter he will be obliged to admit, either that he deems it a clericle offense of the greatest character to preach loyalty to the Government, *simply as the Government*, without reference to its political complexion, or that he has acted with a degree of indecent haste and political rancor unbecoming a gentleman at all times, especially the exercise of a *quasi* judicial power, and mournfully discreditable to the prelate of a Christian Church. He can choose whichever horn of the dilemma he finds least sharp.

C. B. LAWRENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church, Galesburg, held Oct. 10th, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Our esteemed Rector, the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, has deemed it proper and expedient, to deliver a series of lectures to young men, in which he has referred to the distracted state of our country, and has urged upon them as the duty of every Christian and citizen to sustain the Government in its efforts to crush out this wicked rebellion; and,

WHEREAS, A few of the members of the parish have become dissatisfied with Mr. Cracraft's discourse, and withdrawn their support from the parish; and

WHEREAS, The Bishop of this Diocese, the Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, has addressed a letter to the Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church, recommending them to dispense with the labors of their Rector, and in case of a *refusal*, he the Bishop, will deem it his duty, to forbid the Rev. J. W. Cracraft preaching in this Diocese.

*Resolved*, That a majority of the Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church fully approve and endorse the lectures delivered by their Rector, and *deny* that there is anything partizan or political in them.

*Resolved*, That while we regret losing any of the members of the Church, we have the gratifying fact of a largely increased congregation, which is an assurance that the community sustains Mr. Cracraft; and, instead of the Church being a loser by those who have left it, it is largely the gainer by those who have now more than filled their places.

*Resolved*, That we cannot consistently with the good of the parish comply with our Bishop's request, to dispense with the labors of our beloved Rector, and we would exceedingly regret and deplore any action on the part of the Bishop, whereby Mr. Cracraft would feel compelled to cease his good work among us.

*Resolved*, That we look upon any action of the Bishop to dissolve the connection now existing between the Pastor and people of this parish as being disastrous, and will blight all the fair prospects we so recently anticipated of raising money to extinguish our Church debt.

*Resolved*, That the rejoinder of Mr. S. Myers, published in the Chicago *Times*, to Rev. Mr. Cracraft, is replete with false statements and egotism. That the Church edifice is his legal property we *deny*, as he has no title either in law or equity.

*Resolved*, That we approve of the return of the Communion Plate, Bible, and Prayer Book, to the donor, Sydney Myers, after his shameful allusion to them in his letter. We do simply our duty to the Communicants, whose feelings have been outraged.

*Resolved*, That copies of these proceedings be sent the Right Rev. the Bishop of this Diocese, the Right Rev. the Acting Bishop of Ohio, and the Editors of the *North Western Church*, Chicago, and the Galesburg *Free Democrat*, are requested to publish in these papers.

Attest: GEO. W. WORD,
Clerk of the Vestry.

### A New Kind of Flour.

Grain and flour have become scarce, the rebels have devised a new source of supply, which is thus described by the Savannah *Republican*:

We have a sample of sorghum flour, made of the seed of Chinese cane, which may be seen at our office. The planter who sends it to us had no means of bolting this flour, nor had he taken off the hull of the seed before grinding, the consequence is that the flour has a pinkish color.

Those who have made a trial of this excellent flour, represent it to be an admirable substitute for buckwheat. Made into hoe cake it is a very savory bread. It is likely to come into very general use, if prepared like wheat flour, by bolting. The price at which it can be afforded in market, may be assumed at fifteen or twenty dollars per sack. But as an acre of sorghum yields from thirty to fifty bushels, [illegible] dollars a sack would be a remunerating price. The production of this grain, the present year, in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to fall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals, wheat and maize.

The season for buckwheat cakes comes in next month, with frost. Let the lovers of this bread try the sorghum flour. It is represented as being very similar when prepared as the former is.

As a substitute for coffee no parched grain or vegetable ordinarily used as substitutes is at all equal to sorghum seed. And what is still more valuable to know, in the present scarcity of sugar, a small quantity of the syrup boiled with ground seed makes the coffee substitute very pleasant and palatable.

### A New Sensation in India.

They have a new sensation in India. It is not the Giasticutus, or Zampilaerostation. It is the Veerabogavasantarayan! What is it, or who is he? Merely a personage whose appearance is just now predicted in Southern India, with irresistible hosts at his heels, to expel the Feringhee, the Kaffir, the pale face, and restore the Hindoo rule. This mysterious *man* has two years, in which to do his work, and the English press are beginning to grow excited upon the subject, and to recall the various prophesies and outgivings in regard to the "coming man" of the Indian populations. The London *Post* says:

We have more than once directed attention to certain mysterious perturbations visible in both the Mohammedan and the Brahminical worlds, and even in Buddhist regions, foretelling something like a repetition of the great mutiny, though upon a more tremendous scale. It is idle to believe that we have finally consolidated our power in any part of Asia. The strength of fanatical prophecy is prodigious in those latitudes of the globe. The natives put faith in their traditions, and are firm in the belief that one day, perhaps not remote, perhaps reserved for distant generations to witness, they will again be rulers and possessors of the land, dwelling in their own places, and issue edicts from imperial thrones.

The whisper of a prediction, pointing to an Indian India in the future, is manna in the mouth of your Brahminical or Mohammedan fanatic. Gholam Hossein Khan, a native writer of extensive knowledge and rare intelligence, a most acknowledges this truth, and affirms that the less educated inhabitants of Delhi would, if questioned, prefer the massacre of Nana to the administration of the English. We are far from suggesting that this is any argument against our sovereignty, or that the more enlightened portion of Hindostan is hostile to us; we simply admit the existence of an immense superstition—we had almost said communal—power, which lies in wait for an opportunity to sweep us from the land.

The *Post* adds that the spell of British supremacy is broken in India; that England has failed to subdue the Indian nature—not patriotic, not political, not even religious, but fatalistic, and firmly enslaved by the prophecies of that gloomy oracle which foredooms the European race to ruin at the fiat of Veerabogavasantarayan, soon to manifest himself in the Presidency of Madras. It concludes that the only remedy is in a wise administration. "Thus far the course of governing in India has not been such as to give much hope or promise for a really good administration of affairs. Official corruption, official cruelty, the contempt of the white race for the native populations and all the ten thousand acts and crimes of a century of occupation have failed to 'master the secrets of that mysterious and unchanging race, whose origin lies deep amid the legends of unrecorded ages, that people of a marvellous and impenetrable language; that society, made up of castes and communities, admitting of no progress unless under compulsion.'" Whatever progress is made in other directions, the native belief in mischievous and dangerous traditions is still unimpaired.

### Drowned in a Spoonful of Water.

A Unionist of this city sauntered into a group of rebel deserters, forty-one in number, on the corner of Nineteenth and I streets, in Washington, last week, and was edified to learn from the whole of them that the fighting temper in Lee's and Early's armies was maintained only by the hope that McClellan would be elected President. They declared, too, that if this hope was disappointed, the rebel soldiers would generally feel their cause was gone, and would desert to us by battalions. One of the lot, a German, was stormy in his denunciation of McClellan. He said, had that General walked right into Richmond when he saw its church spires, as he could have done, and as thousands were praying he would do, much of the subsequent misery and bloodshed would have been spared, "but he so leetle man," perorated Hans, "I drown him in one spoonful water."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

U. S. Loan

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 1st, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department under the act of Congress, approved June 30th, 1864, until the noon of Friday, 14th inst., for Bonds of the United States to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The Bonds offered will bear an interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from November 1st, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, (excluding premium,) of the whole amount bid for by each bidder, must be deposited as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated depositories at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo, or with any National deposit bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to depositors by the officer or Bank receiving them —the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14th, as aforesaid. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer, or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of acceptance of offers, as follows: One-half on the 20th of October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposits, from their date to November 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One half of the first installment, or twenty five per cent of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in United States certificates of indebtedness, but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. [illegible]

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN [illegible]

READ AND REFLECT. It has been from time immemorial the object of philanthropists [illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

A PURE TONIC. Compounded of Vegetable Substances. THEY ARE A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME STRONG WITH THE VIGOR OF HEALTH [illegible]

Do you want [illegible]

Do you want [illegible]

Do you want [illegible]

Do you want [illegible]

Do you want [illegible]

Do you want [illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, 631 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.) PROPRIETORS.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE [illegible]

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE [illegible]

Medicinal.

BRANT'S

The above is the Trade-Mark adopted by BRANT'S GREAT INDIAN MEDICINES, Which, for more than twenty five years have possessed the most extensive and wonderful popularity, and have permanently cured many thousands of people in all parts of the United States. The recipes for these most valuable remedies were obtained from CAPTAIN BRANT, THE LEARNED AND TALENTED INDIAN CHIEF, and were used for many years with great success among the Indian tribes previous to their introduction to the American public. They are purely vegetable—never injure, and always cure.

FOR CERTIFICATES Of the efficiency of these remedies, and the wonderful cures performed by them, see BRANT'S MAGAZINE, Which may be procured GRATIS from wholesale and retail Druggists.

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM CURES Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Hooping Cough, Pains in the Back, Breast, Side and Chest, Hectic Fevers and Night Sweats, Neuralgia and Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Weakness, Chronic Dysentery and Bloody Flux, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum and Teething. PRICE........ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT Is the most certain PURIFIER of the BLOOD ever prepared and used for that purpose. It is a purely vegetable alterative, and permanently cures the following diseases: Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Secondary Syphilis, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Chronic Ulcers, Pimples and Blotches on the Face, Liver Complaints, Chronic Fever and Ague, Debility, Bleeding and Itching Piles, Lumbago, Cancers and Cancerous Ulcers, Costiveness, Sore Eyes, Dyspepsia, And all other diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD. PRICE........ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

BRANT'S INDIAN MAGIC GARGLE The only sure and infallible remedy in existence for the cure of SORE THROAT, and a certain preventive of that terrible disease, DIPTHERIA. PRICE........ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

BRANT'S BRAZONIA [illegible] FEVER AND AGUE [illegible]

BRANT'S MAGAZINE [illegible] DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT, [illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK. [illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT. [illegible]

CURE YOURSELF. DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC. [illegible]

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM [illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES, COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES

[illegible]

CAUTION. [illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE. A HEALTHY STOMACH SECURES THE HEALTH OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS AS A Protective and Curative Medicine.

Figures cannot lie. The statistics of the sales of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS during the year 1863, show that this invaluable Stomachic, Alterative and Antibilious preparation has attained a popularity never before enjoyed by a proprietary medicine. Starting in 1853 with sales during the year equal to about $25,000, it has so steadily and rapidly advanced in public favor that the cash receipts of the proprietors and manufacturers for 1864, the tenth year of its success, will reach the enormous sum of $[illegible]. The demand in New York alone is over one thousand cases per week.

These business statements are given to the world not from any ostentatious motive, but as an evidence of the great sanitary fact that the Bitters meet the wants and fulfil the expectations of the community; that the public belief in their efficacy increases and extends day by day, week by week, year by year; and that those who have proved the value of the article recommend it constantly in the circles in which they move, and thus give wider scope to its extraordinary and curative [illegible]. While the columns of the press give publicity [illegible] general statement of the tendency and operation [illegible] this PURE and POWERFUL VEGETABLE ELIXIR, as may be comprehended within the limits of an advertisement, thousands and tens of thousands, who owe health, vigor, appetite, and all physical blessings that render life enjoyable to its effects, are continually advertising it by word of mouth and by their own improved appearance, among all classes of society, and in every portion of the Western world. To these living advertisements, those tangible certificates of the health-preserving properties of the Bitters, more than to any other cause, their wonderful popularity is attributable. No limits can be assigned to the ultimate demand for a preparation that thus renders all who use it proselytes and eulogists.

One-half of the adult population of the civilized world needs HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, because that proportion of them is subject more or less to indigestion. For that complaint, whether it has taken the shape of confirmed dyspepsia, or merely amounts to occasional pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, this agreeable vegetable compound is an absolute specific. Common stimulants aggravate the disease. The practice of taking liquor as an appetizer before meals is a deadly error in the first place, all spirits sold as beverages are adulterated. An analytic chemist detects active corrosive poisons in the best of them. Even if they were free from this objection, an unmedicated alcoholic stimulant is not what the enfeebled stomach requires. In Hostetter's Bitters, Essence of Rye, from which every acrid element has been discharged, by a special process, is present as a component. But this article, mild and genial as it is, could not of itself cure or even relieve dyspepsia. It is merely the vehicle which gives activity, force, searching effect to a rare infusion of herbal extracts, designed in tone, regulate and fortify the system. Without the aid of a diffusive stimulant the medicinal properties of these vegetable ingredients would fall of their effect. The projectile that batters down a hostile wall receives its impulse from the powder [illegible]

240

**Chicago Tribune.**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

# THE CITY.

COMING HOME.—The 134th regiment is now on its way to this city, and will reach here by the St. Louis and Alton Railroad at eight o'clock this morning.

FOR SHERIFF.—We are requested to say that the Union candidate for Sheriff of this county is not Captain John Nelson of the Police, but John A. Nelson, present Deputy Sheriff. There is but "A" slight difference in the name, which has bred confusion in the minds of some.

A FORGER.—A man named Lysander F. Cushing was yesterday examined before Justice De Wolf, charged with the crime of forgery. He was accused of altering a note of $150, by placing a two before the one, and making it to read $2,150. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

CLOTHING.—Parties in want of clothing for the winter, should visit Woolley & Co., 86 Randolph street, and inspect their new and extensive stock of all kinds of wear for gentlemen and boys. Their prices are marked to meet the times. See their advertisement, and then look at their stock.

BURGLARIES.—On Thursday evening the store of Barker & Hisley, No. 273 State street, was entered burglariously, and a few pocket knives taken. The burglars doubtless expected to get the contents of the safe, but were unsuccessful.

The store of Thomas Bender, adjoining, was also entered, but no articles of value were taken.

ON THE STUMP.—We notice in our country exchanges that E. K. Brush, Esq., is on the stump for Lincoln and Johnson. Mr. Brush is an eloquent speaker, and handles the peace-at-any-price party without gloves. The Union men of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan will do well to keep him on the track until the Presidential election takes place.

LARCENY.—Pat Scalley and Pat O'Conner, were brought up in the Police Court yesterday charged with the theft of a keg of whisky and several bottles of wine from Mr. Doty at his stand on the Chicago Driving Park. The property was found in their possession minus what they had consumed. They were held to bail in the sum of $300 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

THOMAS J. WEST.—A soldiers' wife desires information of the address of T. J. West, a returned prisoner from Andersonville, a letter from whom recently appeared in our columns. Her husband belonged to the same regiment, and was captured from the hospital at Paducah, since when she has heard nothing of him. Will Mr. West please send his address to us.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Jerry Moriarty appeared before Justice McDonnell, yesterday, charged with an assault upon James Hogan, with intent to commit murder. Hogan is a watchman in an establishment on the corner of Clinton street and Van Buren, and was attacked by Moriarty for an alleged "insult" to his dog. He flourished his revolver freely, but did not fire. The charge of assault to commit murder could not be maintained, and it was changed to disorderly. He was fined $25 and costs.

THE PEORIA STREET ROBBERY.—We are informed that the amount of money stolen from Mrs. Jones, at the recent robbery on Peoria street, was $10 only, not $120 as reported; also, that she was not thereby prevented from proceeding on her journey. The lady of the house wishes us to say that she lost a valuable pencil case—a family souvenir—and would be glad if the gentlemanly, friendly, obliging thief, would be kind enough to return that too.

FAIR FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—A fair will be held on the 27th and 28th instant, at the "Dinot Street Mission," the proceeds of which will be applied to the support of the Mission, and the furnishing of clothing to the destitute children. The fair promises to be a great success, and deserves a whole-souled patronage. The object for which it is undertaken is one that commends itself to the attention of all.

IMPOSTURE.—A correspondent writes us of a couple of fellows who have been doing the agonizing and the amiable for about a month past on the trains of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, one of them purporting to be a wounded soldier, whose right hand is injured and left arm amputated. The other plays the benefactor, leading off with a good contribution, and soliciting the other passengers, hat in hand. Let our readers take warning.

STRAWS.—A vote of the soldiers in the general hospital at Philadelphia was taken a couple of days ago, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lincoln | 1,069 |
| McClellan | 163 |
| Majority | 906 |

How are you soldiers' vote? Army popularity is finale in the gunboat hero's case.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—We understand that a movement is on foot to take up a subscription for the erection of a building to replace the one recently burned down at the Washington Skating Park, one which will be also available for the purposes of holding ward meetings. Such a place has long been wanted in that region. We have no doubt that the required funds will easily be raised, a better and more commodious building be secured, and the directors of the Park spared a portion of the expense attendant on the erection of a new structure.

FIRE—STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The lightning which flashed forth so intensely last evening, struck the carpenter shop belonging to Miller & Olcott's shipyard on the North Branch of the river, near Chicago avenue. The building was totally destroyed; loss about $10,000; amount of insurance not ascertained.

The steamer "Atlantic" was overturned on Chicago avenue, on her way to the fire. She was badly damaged, and Chief U. P. Harris narrowly escaped death. The avenue is in a miserable condition, and should receive instant attention at the hands of the Board of Public Works.

PERSONAL.—Col. R. W. Smith, Chief of Staff to Gen. Stoneman, has been sojourning in our midst for a short time, and leaves in a day or two for his regiment at Atlanta. Col. Smith accompanied Gen. Stoneman on his famous raid to the rear of Hood's army, and only escaped capture by hard fighting and rapid riding. It is to be hoped that the gallant Colonel may soon have another opportunity of serving with distinction on the Staff of his dashing commander, who, unfortunately, is confined in a Southern prison.

Maj. Gen. Hooker, with a portion of his Staff; Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; Hon. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky; Majors Fitch and E. M. Payne, of the United States Army, are at the Tremont.

## SOLDIERS' HOME.

### Meeting of the Board of Managers—Reports and appointments of Committees—The Proposed Festival—List of Contributions—Discussions.

Yesterday afternoon the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held in the vestry of the Second Presbyterian Church, the President, T. B. Bryan, in the chair. The reading of the minutes of the preceding regular meeting was dispensed with.

The Committee of the Home reported all satisfactory at that institution.

Mrs. Dickinson requested to be excused from attendance during the ensuing week.

The request was acceded to, and Mrs. Hosmer appointed in her place.

Mrs. Cushing, on behalf of the Committee of the Rest, reported all well during the week. The men received were: Friday, Oct. 7, 115; Saturday, 448; Sunday, 443; Monday, 86; Tuesday, 249; Wednesday, 41; Thursday, 61; Friday, Oct. 14th, 12. Total 1,454.

Meals served were on Friday, Oct. 9th, 160; Saturday, 69; Sunday, 1,014; Monday 312, Tuesday, 430; Wednesday, 206; Thursday, 236; Friday, Oct. 14th, 162. Total, 3,387.

The following donations were received by the Secretary of the Board, Miss Mary L. Sayre: Mrs. Trowbridge, 1 gallon of catsup; a friend, blackberry wine; Mrs. Reese, Lake View, 200 head of cabbage; from Elgin, 1 brl beets; Mrs. Walker, a quantity of biscuits; Mrs. Adams, 1 barrel of pickles; Mrs. Page, milk; Seth Fish, 6 mattresses; Mr. Davis, a quantity of grapes; from the Sanitary Commission, 92 lbs of dried fruit, 10 bottles ginger wine, 13 do. blackberry wine, 1 barrel of green apples, and $5.65 for the transportation of soldiers.

Mrs. Ranney, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Cushing were appointed a committee for the Rest for the ensuing week.

Mrs. Braman was elected to superintend the sick room at the Rest during the week.

Mrs. Kimball, who superintended the sick room during the past week, reported that every thing had passed satisfactorily during her term of office.

Mrs. Dagenhardt, than whom no more indefatigable friend of the soldiers exists, had collected the following articles for the Home during a late tour in Iowa: 7 barrels of potatoes, 1 barrel of onions, 1 barrel of sundries, 1 keg of vinegar, 40 dozen eggs, 190 lbs of butter, $.0 worth of butter from Mrs. Brennan; $2 from Mrs. Holton, of Fayette; 50c from Mrs. Goldingham.

A lengthy discussion followed on the proposed plans for raising money to replenish the exhausted condition of the treasury of the Home. It was considered that the intended series of tea parties would not, however successful they prove, will be totally inadequate to attain the desired end.

Mrs. Ranney thought that a fair on a larger scale would be found to answer their purpose better. They did not want simply $1,000 or $1,500 for the current year expenses, but to obtain a large sum of money to meet the pressing calls from the building of the new Home, and other causes.

It was resolved to ignore the tea party question and substitute a Fair on a larger scale which should be held at a date later than the proposed 9th of November.

Mrs. Foster thought that their object could be better attained if the Board should ask the co-operation of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and moved that Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Hosmer be appointed a committee to see the officers of those institutions.

The motion was carried when amended so as to include the name of Mrs. Foster.

The following letter was read by the Chair:

Managers of Soldiers Rest:

Enclosed please find $14.30, the balance of the Company Fund of Company F, 6th regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry. This balance was voted by the company to be expended thus, for they well remember the warm meals they have received from kind hands as they passed through the country. God bless the Soldiers' Rest.

(Signed) A. J. CHERNEY, Captain.

Mr. Bryan stated that Mr. Murdoch, the distinguished Reader, had offered to read for the benefit of the Home on some one evening during the ensuing week, provided that a suitable hall could be obtained. Mr. Bryan thought that Bryan Hall might be obtained on Thursday evening, whereupon Mr. Bryan and Mrs. Hosmer were appointed a committee to decide upon the question.

Mrs. Hosmer then occupied the Chair, which was temporarily vacated by Mr. Bryan.

The committee, appointed to see representatives of the Sanitary and other Commissions, returned in company with Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore, who were introduced to the Board.

Mrs. Hoge assured the ladies of the sympathy and support of herself and Commission.

Mrs. Livermore suggested that the Soldiers' Home apply to the Commissions for a donation of [illegible] cash, which, with the amount they might [illegible] from their festival, would keep them until spring, when a Fair would be in order. At present, she considered that there were too many fairs throughout the country, to allow a fair prospect of success. Mrs. Livermore proposed a series of dinners instead of teas. They would be more likely to pay.

Mrs. Hoge strongly supported the Old Folk's Kitchen. She would support the Board in their action, and so also would her colleague, Mrs. Livermore. They would report the matter for the consideration of the Sanitary Commission.

Mrs. Dickinson [illegible] the Festival [illegible] ments, to last for four days in succession. The motion was unanimously carried.

After some further discussion the Board adjourned [illegible]

## RETURN OF COL. F. T. SHERMAN.

### His Release from Southern Bondage—His Travels through Dixie—Rebel Usage of Union Soldiers—Starvation and Fiendish Cruelty—On 'Change.

Colonel Frank T. Sherman, the gallant commander of the 88th (Second Board of Trade) Regiment, and now Chief of Staff of Fourth Army Corps, returned home to Chicago on Thursday evening last, from Richmond, where he was exchanged a few days ago, after a captivity of three months, during which he made an involuntary tour of a great portion of the present Confederate territory, made an escape, was caught again by bloodhounds, and endured hardships almost untold. He has given us an account of the incidents attending his imprisonment, of which the following is a synopsis:

HIS CAPTIVITY.

Colonel Sherman was captured at the Chattahoochie River on the 7th of July, while inspecting the position of the Fourth Army Corps. There happened to be, however, a gap in the line, through which he unconsciously rode, and did not detect his unfortunate mistake until the rebel pickets had gobbled him. At the time of capture, he was on detailed duty—acting as chief of staff for Major General O. O. Howard, the now popular commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

He was taken to Atlanta, and lay there three days in close confinement. Thence sent to Macon, in Georgia, where he found about 1,800 Union men, kept in a stockade. Here they were treated with the most supercilious hauteur, and nearly starved to death. The following was the ration served out once in five days: One pound of meat, five pints of meal, three table spoonfuls of salt, half a pint of molasses, 90 to 120 beans, and two tablespoonfuls of rice. They claimed that this was the same allowance that was given out to their own men, but no one believed it. Those of the prisoners who had money, were allowed to buy necessaries of the sutlers at exorbitant prices. They were closely confined, and rigorously watched, but found the Commandant of the camp quite civilly spoken. General Sherman pressed hard on Atlanta. It was not thought safe to keep them longer. Accordingly on the 29th of July they were ordered to Charleston. Colonel Sherman was one of a party of about 600 who were thus disposed of, being sent over the Savannah and Charleston railroad.

It was while in transit that Col. Sherman, with 85 or 90 other officers, attempted the escape, already mentioned in the TRIBUNE. They jumped from the train about midnight, it being very dark. The greater number were recaptured almost immediately; the remainder, including himself, succeeded in eluding their pursuer for a long time, till tracked out by bloodhounds. The Colonel was captured by a pack of sixteen hounds on the second midnight; the next day they were sent forward to Charleston, where they were placed in the city prison, but in about two weeks were transferred to the workhouse, under fire from Fort Wagner. A few days afterwards, he, with about two hundred others, were removed to Roper Hospital, and placed under conditional parole. While in Charleston they were treated kindly, and even politely, Capt Gayer, the Provost Marshal, especially doing everything in his power to render their situation as comfortable as the circumstances would permit; he was formerly a U. S. naval officer. From the time they left the city prison they were well treated. Col. Sherman, being the senior officer, was permitted to make his own regulations for discipline, and was assisted by the authorities in their enforcement.

Col. Sherman speaks in especial commendation of a Mr. Wellman, a citizen of Charleston, of the firm of Frazer & Co., bankers, who furnished the Union officers, voluntarily and without solicitation, with all the money they required, taking only their due-bills, charging no interest, and asking only the return of the principal when they should be able to pay it. He paid twenty to twenty-two dollars in rebel currency for a gold draft. The importance of this to their comfort was inestimable. Many of them were shoeless, hatless, almost naked. The only security required was a knowledge that the recipient was an officer in the Union army. It was peculiarly touching to find such a man in Charleston, the birthplace of the rebellion.

An order arrived for his transmission to Richmond for exchange, his equivalent having arrived. He set foot in Richmond on the 28th of September, and was taken to the office of Commissioner Ould, where he was informed that he would be sent North under flag of truce the next day. Owing, however, to the fact that Grant made his attack on the 29th, the transfer North was not made till the 7th of the next month, when he was brought through our lines, and made his way home.

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

At Richmond the prisoners are systematically robbed by the authorities, and no civility is shown whatever to the rank of the prisoner. Every indignity is heaped upon those who are unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the chivalry. The far famed and justly dreaded "Libby" prison is under the command of Major Turner, and a Captain Turner acts as prison inspector. They are a brace of scoundrels; they have grown rich on the robberies perpetrated on Union soldiers. On entering the prison the soldier is stripped of everything—overcoat, canteen, shoes, trowsers, everything, and the clothing is given out to the rebel troops. Their money is all taken from them, and an account is pretended to be kept, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the prison authorities ruled greenbacks to be on a par with the rebel currency, while on the streets it could be exchanged at the rate of seven to ten dollars for one.

SYSTEMATIC STARVATION.

The treatment of Union prisoners throughout the South is most brutal—the exceptions being very few. The thing is done by a regular system. Starvation, neglect, whipping, every species of brutality is practiced. At Andersonville, in Georgia, thirty-two thousand prisoners were confined in a lot of about twelve acres, inclosed within a twenty foot fence, with not an atom of covering or shelter other than that supplied by the lee or shadow of the fence. The sufferings there, while bearing the pangs of hunger and thirst, and sweltering under an almost tropical sun, may perhaps be imagined, but certainly cannot be described. From the middle of March to the first of September, fifteen thousand of our men had died from disease and hunger. Many of these men are completely naked, and mere skeletons, reduced to a weight of fifty to sixty pounds. The daily average of deaths there was from 100 to 150. They went in with their wagons each morning, picked up the dead, carried them out and laid them in narrow trenches two and two, laying the corpses on their sides so as to gain room, and placing the head of one opposite the feet of his companion. Their own papers admitted that the mortality was eight thousand in the two months of July and August.

The prisoners, many of them, go crazy with hunger, thirst and exposure. Many of them are reduced to a state of drivelling idiocy, and can never again be of use to themselves or the country. Others grow desperate, and deliberately cross the dead line in full view of the sentries, for the sake of getting shot outright, and thus ending their misery. There were many well authenticated cases of this kind.

THE OBJECT.

The rebels have a double object in view in thus maltreating our men—they render them unserviceable in the event of an exchange, a fact which the papers do not scruple to boast of. But the principal reason is that they want assistance. All the available working force of the South is in the army; the lame, the halt; old men of seventy-five, and boys of twelve; none are left to carry on the various operations required to sustain the material of rebellion. To induce our men to labor for them, they reduce them to the starvation point, and then offer them double rations to work. All over the so-called Confederacy, Union soldiers were working—digging trenches, building houses, and doing other work, filling most of the departments of mechanical labor. He had often seen them working under guard. Every ounce of bread eaten by him in Richmond was thus baked by Union soldiers, and he had reason to believe that they even prepare the ammunition used in firing on our troops. Not less than twenty thousand of our men are to-day supporting the rebel government in this manner, their only alternative being death by starvation. From every new batch of prisoners coming into their hands they select the mechanics and put them to work. In Charleston alone not less than 4,000 were working on the fortifications.

It is due to the Union soldiers to say that the great majority of them scornfully refuse to accede to these terms, preferring starvation to plenty on such conditions. He had seen many at Charleston who had thus refused, and been starved till reduced to mere skeletons, they had been unable to stand on their feet, and had been obliged to crawl about on their hands and knees seeking for scraps of food with which to satisfy their terrible cravings. Fifteen of these men were once brought to the general hospital in Charleston, and before morning thirteen had died. And this too under the superintendence of Dr. Todd, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln, one of the greatest demons that ever lived. He was a man who would threaten to buck and gag Union men for the slightest infractions of their prison discipline, even though involuntary. The negro prisoners were whipped by his orders daily. Dr. Todd and the two Turners were the three greatest scoundrels in the Confederacy, never allowing an opportunity of insulting and ill using a Union man to escape.

Three months of such imprisonment are sufficient to break down our strongest and best men, except those who are induced to work for the rebels.

The rebels now hold fully sixty thousand of our men, of whom nearly three thousand are officers. They claim to have made offers of equal exchanges, man for man and officer for officer, including negroes, but that General Butler has refused to accept the terms.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELLION.

The rebels are fighting their last man. Old and young, healthy and sick are in the service. The whole South is one vast military camp, and a civilian is a being scarcely known.

HIS VIEWS AND WISHES.

Colonel Sherman wants no compromise with traitors. He would be glad if some terms of exchange could be agreed upon by which the sufferings of our brave boys in the Southern prisons might be ended, and hopes that the time is not far distant when they will be restored to home and friends without the formality of exchange, by an overwhelming defeat of their jailors. He does not presume to judge as to whether or not the Government has done all it could to procure an exchange, but feels strongly that the sufferings of our brave boys there are a stimulus to the strongest exertion, and hopes that the Government will not relax in its efforts to set them at liberty.

ON 'CHANGE.

Colonel Sherman is by no means strong in body. He too, has suffered, as his attenuated frame too plainly tells, but his eye is bright as ever, and his voice has lost none of its old decision when speaking of the work in hand. Though physically unfitted for exertion, he yesterday yielded to the solicitations of his friends and visited the Board of Trade rooms where he was received with deafening cheers.

In response to his reception, Col. Sherman said he did not come to make a speech. He had been far into the interior of Dixie, and assured his audience if the recruits to Gen. Sherman was only pressed forward with energy, Dixie would last but a few weeks longer. It was as Gen. Grant asserted, the rebels had "robbed the cradle and the grave." He had seen old men of 75 with a musket in one hand and a staff in the other, and he had seen boys of 12 years in the ranks. They had got their last man, and they were now looking for the "last ditch." In the Southwest the rebels were whipped in every field and in every contest with our armies, and in the East, under Grant, the lines were being closely drawn, and Lee was struggling in the coils. The capture of Petersburg or Richmond belongs to Grant, whenever he chooses, and then all that is left of the Confederacy is a shell.

The Colonel thanked the Board of Trade for the many kindnesses they had bestowed on his regiment, and he assured them that they were appreciated. He also spoke very feelingly of the sufferings which our brave soldiers had to endure in Southern prisons. They were dying by thousands of actual starvation. Harrowing as have been the tales related, half the truth has not been told—they were herded from place to place like hogs, and did not receive the treatment of the dogs. After returning thanks for the attention of the Board, he sat down amid great applause.

## ANOTHER MURDER.

### Stabbing and Killing in a Saloon—Death of the Injured Man—The Inquest.

Murders in our city seem to be multiplying themselves with alarming rapidity. Scarcely a week passes that we do not record the perpetration of some startling crime by which a fellow being is sent out of the world at the hand of an assassin. The immunity from punishment which the perpetrators of these crimes usually enjoy—the ease and certainty with which they elude the just penalty of their bloody deeds, has much to do no doubt with their rapid and alarming increase. We [illegible] the law shall claim its just victim, and criminals shall be taught that crime cannot be shielded from its just punishment.

About midnight on Thursday a man named Thomas Lahey was [illegible] in the bar-room of the saloon No. 55 Kinzie street. It seems that the deceased [illegible] about eight inches in length, used for opening oysters, and stabbed him in the left side, from the effects of which he died in about five minutes. Bernasconi then attempted to escape but was arrested by officer Macauley and locked up.

Lahey was about 21 years of age, employed as a laborer in the coal yard of McIntyre & Co., Market street. He leaves a wife and child.

Coroner Wagner held an inquest yesterday, at which the following testimony was adduced:

James Holmes sworn—Lived on Market street; knew the deceased; in company with him I entered a saloon on Kinzie street, No. 55, about 12 o'clock at night on Thursday; Lahey called for the drinks for me and another man who was with him; the barkeeper asked him if he had any money; he answered "no"; the barkeeper did not give us the drinks, but he came from behind the counter and stabbed Lahey with an instrument which I thought was a butcher knife; Lahey had no weapon of any kind in his hands at the time he was stabbed; the barkeeper struck three or four times; I think Lahey was struck first in the arm or breast; the scuffle lasted about five minutes; neither of the parties fell to the floor; Lahey walked a few steps outside and lay down on the sidewalk; the scuffle was so quick none of us could interfere; the barkeeper shoved Lahey into the street, when he lay down on the sidewalk; Lahey was working his way to the door when he was attacked; I left the saloon immediately after the occurrence.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and Bernasconi was committed to jail to await an examination on the charge of murder.

## THE COOK COUNTY MACKEREL CONVENTION.

### Nomination of Candidates for County Representatives and Other Officers—Town Nominations.

The Little Mackerels, and the followers of the "Gun Boat Hero," met yesterday afternoon in solemn conclave in the Recorder's Court Room, for the purpose of nominating County Senator and Representatives, Clerk of the Circuit Court, District Attorney, and Town and Ward officers. The attendance of the "unterrified" was quite meagre, and very little enthusiasm was manifested. The Union victories in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania cast a sombre shadow over the faces of the delegates, and they seemed to be perfectly oblivious to the great purpose for which they were convened.

Aaron Haven called the meeting to order, and requested the delegates to take seats within the railing.

On motion of J. H. Farrell, Wabash C. Goudy was appointed Chairman.

Hiram M. Chase and M. C. Quinn were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Schanck, Patterson, and J. C. Winkleman was appointed to examine credentials.

The credentials were accordingly examined, and the delegates, to the number of 112, took their seats.

On motion of Major (?) Willard, the Lake county delegation was permitted to cast its vote for District Attorney.

On motion, the temporary officers were made the permanent officers of the Convention.

On motion, it was decided that all voting be viva voce.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

On motion of C. M. Willard, it was resolved to proceed with the nomination of District Attorney.

On motion, H. T. Helm, of Waukegan, was unanimously nominated for District Attorney.

SHERIFF.

On motion it was resolved to nominate a Sheriff for Cook county.

Darius Knight and John Parmely were nominated.

A vote was then taken, resulting as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Parmely | 86 |
| Knight | 26 |

Mr. Parmely was declared the choice of the convention by a unanimous vote.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a Clerk for the Circuit Court, and C. H. J. Miller and Augustus Weir were put in nomination.

Mr. Weir was withdrawn and Mr. Miller was unanimously nominated.

CORONER.

The nomination for Coroner was next taken up, and Thomas Clowry, Dr. Helmuth, W. W. Winter, and Dr. H. A. Hahn were nominated.

A vote was taken with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clowry | 77 |
| Helmuth | 30 |
| Hahn | 3 |

and Mr. Clowry was unanimously nominated.

CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

The Secretary read a message from the County and District Committees, recommending that both Committees be relieved and a new one appointed, which shall perform the duties of both.

J S Quinn moved that the communication be received and the Committees be discharged.

Major (?) Willard, a member of the County Committee—objected to be snuffed out unceremoniously.

Little Fuller thought one committee ought to do the work of the two committees, and moved that a committee of two from each division, and two from the county, to appoint a county committee.

Mr. Quinn withdrew his motion.

John Garland moved to lay Fuller's motion on the table.

Mr. McDonald said the old committee had not the confidence of the Democratic party.

John S. Quinn rose to explain his vote, and wanted to know who the dishonest men were in the committee.

The motion was laid on the table.

The Convention then separated into districts, to nominate a Senator, Representatives and town officers.

STATE SENATOR.

The senatorial delegates then proceeded to nominate a Senator for the Twenty-fourth District.

Lambert Tree, J. J. O'Sullivan and Redmond Prindiville, were nominated.

An informal vote was taken resulting as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| L. Tree | 27 |
| J. J. O'Sullivan | 20 |
| R. Prindiville | 1 |

A formal vote was taken with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lambert Tree | 32 |
| J. J. O'Sullivan | 14 |

On motion, Lambert Tree was unanimously nominated.

After the result had been announced, a member of the O'Sullivan faction attempted to raise a muss, by calling Wabash Goudy "a rascal." After some little conciliation, the belligerent unterrified was pacified.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The delegates of the 59th District nominated the following as candidates for Representatives in the State Legislature: John Garrick, D. W. Manchester and Anthony Dutter.

The 60th District delegation nominated the following: Wm. Baragwanath and H. G. Miller.

The delegates of the 61st District nominated the following: J. C. Garland and Daniel Cameron.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The following town officers were nominated:

*Supervisors*—West Chicago—H. C. Batterman and Joseph Wilson. South Chicago—H. L. Stewart and M. C. Quinn. North Chicago—Peter Schwartz and Robert Lappan.

*Assessors*—West Chicago—H. A. Wynkoop. South Chicago—Anton Berg. North Chicago—James Nolan.

*Collectors*—West Chicago—P. Carricher. South Chicago—Michael Evans. North Chicago—James Schmidt.

*Town Clerk*—West Chicago—Michael Fleming. South Chicago—J. H. Hubbard. North Chicago—Neils Rasmussen.

The Conventions then adjourned.

## THE DRAFT.

### Examinations—Enlistments—Deficits Clearances—Reports.

Another day in the history of the Draft in this city has passed, and still the wheels of the conscripting machinery remain clogged and silent. The box big with the fate of so many, is allowed to accumulate dust in a neglected corner, and provided our citizens continue their vigorous efforts to fill the delinquent Wards, there is a probability that its labors have ended. Energetic work, however, must be strictly the order of the day, for with the examination of the conscripts of the Ninth Ward this afternoon, the compulsory days of grace will be ended, and the draft proper will be strictly in order. Let our citizens put their shoulders actively to the wheel and assist the delinquent Wards, so that the inconvenience which ever attends a conscription may be avoided.

EXAMINATIONS.

Yesterday the Enrolling Board were engaged in examining the drafted men of the Twelfth Ward. As no official returns had been made up to midnight, we are unable to give the result of the examinations. 192 men received summons to appear, but of these a large number failed to report, many of the courageous conscripts being ere this safely ensconced in Her Britannic Majesty's Canadas. To day the order of proceeding will, in all probability, be an examination of the drafted men in the Ninth Ward, after which the prosecution of the draft may go on uninterruptedly on Monday.

ENLISTMENTS.

The following numbers of men were mustered in yesterday as volunteers or substitutes, and credited to the quotas of the several wards presenting them: Sixth Ward, 9; Eighth Ward, 18; Ninth Ward, 7; Eleventh Ward, 8; Twelfth Ward, 11. Total, 53.

DEFICITS.

The following are the official deficits of the various sub-districts, up to a late hour last evening. They may be modified by an expected report from Capt. Harty, and by enlistments not mustered:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northfield | 7 | Third Ward | 8 |
| Maine | 8 | Sixth Ward | 49 |
| Leyden | 8 | Eighth Ward | 33 |
| Lyons | 20 | Ninth Ward | 36 |
| Lemont | 17 | Eleventh Ward | 24 |
| Worth | 13 | Twelfth Ward | 63 |
| Calumet | 6 | New Trier | 1 |
| Thornton | 1 | Rich | 1 |
| Bloom | 1 | | |
| Total | | | 311 |

The Executive Committee of the Second Ward reported through C. H. Ham, Chairman, B. F. Gayton, Secretary, and G. H. Laflin, Treasurer, the following statement of the Treasurer's account:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ward Subscriptions | | $24,440 35 |
| Am't paid by Jas Miller for recruits | | 20,500 |
| " " Wm. H. Carter " | | 19,470 |
| " " F. V. Pitney " | | 50 |
| " " J. W. Hytheway " | | 225 |
| " " W. S. Bowen " | | 150 |
| " " C. H. Ham " | | 300 |
| Expenses advertising, music and traveling expenses by committee | | 110 |
| | | $2,870 00 |
| Cook Co. scrip on hand | 275 | |
| Cash | 395.35 | 1,470 35 |
| | | $4,340 35 |

The Treasurer and Executive Committee in making this statement of ward bounties paid would beg leave to thank the citizens of the ward who so generously subscribed to the ward scrip fund, thereby relieving us from the stigma of the draft, and relieving many poor men whose names would have been compelled to go into the government wheel of fortune, to respond to the demand of our common country for the suppression of this unholy, wicked and causeless rebellion, for which every true patriot should ever lend a helping hand for the maintainance of the true, legal and lawfully constituted Government, irrespective of past political opinions.

SECOND WARD.

The efforts of the Second Ward to fill its quota have been chronicled in our columns. Among the foremost in the laudable undertaking have been D. H. Danolds, Esq., proprietor of the Orient House, whose rooms have been thrown open night after night to the public meetings of the Ward, and whose cash contributions have swelled the subscription lists of the committee. As a token of the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, a number of the Second Warders proposed a banquet, to be given in celebration of the filling of the quota, at the Orient. This entertainment came off last evening. The tables of the Orient were loaded with the good things of this life, served up in the style for which Mr. Danolds is famous, and a large number of guests sat down at nine o'clock to a splendid bill of fare.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The Eleventh Ward can cry "Eureka." It is out of the draft, having put in the last man last evening. On Monday morning last the deficit of the Ward was 88 men. Nothing daunted at what seemed to require almost superhuman energy, the committee went to work, and on Monday put in 5 men, Tuesday 21, Wednesday 21, Thursday 14, Friday 13, making a total of 88. The official credit will be given to-day.

A grand rally of the people of this ward will be held this evening at No. 112 Milwaukee avenue, to celebrate the filling of the quota. There will be a "big time," and everybody and his brother are invited to attend.

It is due to the generosity of our well known citizen, W. B. Ogden, Esq., to say that the success of the Committee in filling the quota was due largely to the fact that he took [illegible] of the county scrip on subscription at [illegible].

[illegible].—A special meeting of the [illegible]

## MAJOR GENERAL HOOKER.

### Arrival in Chicago—At the Tremont—On 'Change To-Day.

The announcement made yesterday that Major Gen. Hooker would be at the Tremont House in the evening, drew together a large and enthusiastic crowd of admirers, who, despite the rain, flocked to see and hear "Fighting Jo. Hooker." Perhaps no one of our gallant champions in the field has a firmer hold upon the affections and confidence of the people than the hero of Mission Ridge.

Had the elements been more propitious, he would have been the recipient of such an ovation as his gallant military record entitles him to receive at our hands.

Upon his arrival he was waited upon by the committee of the Board of Trade, consisting of Colonels Hancock, Hough, Tucker and Thomas Parker, Esq.

At eight o'clock the people began to arrive, and soon a dense crowd filled the halls and parlors of the Tremont, all eager to get a glimpse at that form which, moving ever in the thickest of the fight, was the almost sure harbinger of victory.

Col. Tucker introduced the General to the assemblage. His appearance was greeted with tremendous applause. When it had partially subsided he advanced and spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF CHICAGO—That has happened to me to-night which has not occurred to me before during the progress of this war. I find myself captured. I am surprised and taken. Until my arrival here I had not the remotest conception that my coming was to be made the occasion for such a demonstration. And, gentlemen, I return you my sincere thanks for it. What little service I may have been able to render to my country on the field—whatever of sacrifices I may have been called upon to make, are amply repaid by this manifestation of your confidence and approval. I am sure you do not expect a speech from me on this occasion. It is neither the time nor the place for such; and above all, speaking is not my profession.

But, gentlemen, I cannot bid you good night without congratulating you upon the happy and promising auspices under which we meet. May we not trust that we stand upon the threshold of still greater triumphs, and are rapidly nearing the grand consummation for which our sacrifices have been made, and our blood been shed. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to return you my heartfelt thanks for the honor your demonstration implies, and bid you all a hearty God bless you. Good night.

The General then retired, amid much applause. Afterwards, a large number of our citizens were introduced to him by Col. Tucker, and had the pleasure of taking him by the hand. It is expected that he will remain in the city until Tuesday next. To-day he will appear upon 'Change.

### Tax Decision—Stamps on Receipts.

The following is the latest decision, from the Internal Revenue office, respecting stamp taxes on receipts:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1864.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 30th ult., that the ruling of this office is, that each distinct receipt, whether for the delivery of goods, or the payment of money, when the sum exceeds twenty dollars, requires a two cent stamp.

When goods, in transit, are passed by one company into the charge of another, and a receipt is required for such delivery, the receipt is chargeable with a two cent stamp.

If the company receiving the goods pays freight to the company delivering them, and takes a receipt for the same, the sum exceeding twenty dollars, this also requires a stamp; but, if the receipt for delivery of goods and payment of freight are contained in one, but one stamp is required.

Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

E. S. ROWLAND, Esq., Assistant Assessor, New Haven, Ct.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Appropriate services, connected with the reopening of their house of worship, will be held at the North Baptist Church, corner of Superior and Dearborn streets, next Sabbath morning and evening. Rev. E. G. Taylor will deliver the morning discourse. Hours of service, 10.45 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. All are invited to attend.

First United Presbyterian Church, Green street, between Madison and Monroe. Services to-morrow at 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m., by the pastor, Rev. W. C. Jackson.

Dr. Hitchcock will preach to morrow (Sunday) in the Illinois Street Mission, located on Illinois street, between Wells and Lasalle. Services will commence at a quarter before 11 o'clock. Sabbath School, 3 p. m. Service at 7½ in the evening. Seats all free.

Clark street M. E. Church—Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., to be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Fowler.

Regular religious services will be held in Plymouth Congregational church, corner of Third avenue and Van Buren streets, on each Sabbath morning and evening, commencing at half-past ten a. m., and half-past seven, p. m. Rev. Prof. Haven, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will conduct the services. The Sabbath school meets at 9 o'clock, p. m.

Elder J. S. Sweeney, the regular pastor of the Christian church, will preach at this place to-morrow at the usual hours of 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. House on West Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets. Seats free.

Rev. M. Clarke of the United Presbyterian church, will preach in the Elm street Mission chapel to-morrow, at 10½ a. m. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., will preach to-morrow at Grace M. E. Church, corner of Lasalle street and Chicago avenue—Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

**Colored School.**—The fall term of the Washington avenue Colored School will commence Monday evening, Oct. 17th, at their rooms on Washington avenue, second door east of Paulina street. Sessions on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of each week.

**Relief for the Afflicted.**—In another column of our paper, we refer the suffering to the Medical card of Dr. Bigelow, whose reputation as a regular practitioner is undoubted, and whose qualifications as a physician are indisputable and of good standing. There are many quacks in the world, and therefore some we could name in Chicago, who have no pretensions to medical science, and who live on the public in the sale of nostrums that as often ruin as cure. When any real difficulty arises, they have no medical skill to surmount the obstacles, and the patient is ruined, or driven into a premature grave. Dr. Bigelow is an educated physician, and cases of difficulty may be entrusted to him. While the world endures, and mankind as it is, a skillful physician is a public benefactor. There are some we can recommend as such, and we say to the erring and suffering, be not beguiled by quacks, but seek the best medical advice. It is not only the safest, but the cheapest in the end, and to such we confidently recommend Dr. Bigelow, whose office is at No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe. Send and enclose stamp for his Guide to Health. oct15-u189 1t

**Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma,** and all all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.' C. H. GARDNER,
Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease. T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief."
HENRY WILKES, D. D.,
Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. oct8-u56Tues, Thu&Satim

### A Slight Cough

Which attracts but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of Consumption? What is sometimes called a trifling cold, frequently ends in Bronchitis! What reckless folly to allow a cough or cold to become so deep seated when a remedy so prompt and certain as Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured. Sold by druggists everywhere. oct11-1879-3t-TUES,TH&SAT.

☞ Gentlemen wishing Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Shirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, &c., will find the best assortment in the city at Wilson's, 126 Dearborn street. Prices to suit present rates of gold. oct11-1326-3t

**Metropolitan Hall to Rent.**—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. 1a10-1040-tf

### Railroad Time Table.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS. | | |
| St. Paul Express | *10:00 a.m. | *5:15 a.m. |
| Madison Express | *4:15 p.m. | *1:30 p.m. |
| Woodstock Accommodation | 5:00 p.m. | 9:15 a.m. |
| Night Express | *9:30 p.m. | *6:15 p.m. |
| GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET. | | |
| Fulton Passenger | 9:45 a.m. | 5:30 a.m. |
| Fulton Passenger | 9:15 p.m. | 4:50 p.m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 9:00 a.m. | 2:25 p.m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 10:00 p.m. | 5:10 a.m. |
| Rockford Passenger | 4:00 p.m. | 11:10 a.m. |
| Geneva Passenger | 5:30 p.m. | 8:30 a.m. |
| MICHIGAN CENTRAL. | | |
| Detroit Express | *6:30 a.m. | *12:30 a.m. |
| Detroit Express | *6:00 p.m. | 12:45 a.m. |
| Detroit Express | *†10:00 p.m. | *6:15 p.m. |
| (*Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.*) | | |
| Morning Express | *6:30 a.m. | *6:15 p.m. |
| Night Express | *6:00 p.m. | 12:45 a.m. |
| MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS. | | |
| Day Express | *6:30 a.m. | *6:15 p.m. |
| Evening Express | *6:00 p.m. | *12:30 a.m. |
| Night Express | *†10:00 p.m. | 12:45 a.m. |
| DETROIT TRAINS. | | |
| Express, via Adrian | *6:30 a.m. | *6:45 a.m. |
| Night Expr's, via Adrian | *6:00 p.m. | *12:15 a.m. |
| PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO. | | |
| Mail and Accommodation | *4:40 a.m. | *2:10 p.m. |
| Day Express | *6:30 a.m. | *6:15 p.m. |
| Mail Express | *6:30 p.m. | *9:10 p.m. |
| Night Express | †10:10 p.m. | 12:45 a.m. |
| Cin. & Louisville Express | †10:10 p.m. | 12:35 a.m. |
| (*Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.*) | | |
| Leave Pittsburg | 3:00 a.m. 4:35 p.m. | 1:30 p.m. |
| " Harrisb'g | 1:30 p.m. 3:45 a.m. | 6:00 a.m. |
| Arrive Philadel | 5:30 p.m. 5:50 a.m. | 10:10 a.m |
| " N. York via Allentown | | 1:55 p.m. |
| " N. York via Philadel. | 10:05 p.m. 12:05 p.m. | 2:55 p.m. |
| " Baltimore | 5:40 p.m. 7:00 a.m. | 11:30 a.m |
| " Wash'ton | 9:30 p.m. 10:00 a.m. | 2:30 p.m |
| CINCINNATI AIR LINE. | | |
| Day Express | 6:30 a.m. | 8:15 p.m |
| Night Express | 10:10 p.m. | 8:10 a.m |
| (*For Indianapolis and Louisville.*) | | |
| Day Express | 6:30 a.m. | *8:15 p.m. |
| Night Express | 9:40 p.m. | 8.10 a.m. |
| ILLINOIS CENTRAL. | | |
| Day Passenger | *6:15 p.m. | *9:00 p.m. |
| Night Passenger | *9:30 p.m. | *7:00 a.m. |
| Kankakee Acc'n | *6:15 p.m. | |
| Hyde Park Train | *6:35 a.m. | *7:45 a.m. |
| " " " | *12:00 m. | *1:25 p.m. |
| " " " | *4:00 p.m. | *5:30 p.m. |
| " " " | *6:15 p.m. | *7:30 p.m. |
| CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY. | | |
| Day Express | 9:30 a.m. | 5:15 p.m. |
| Night Express | 9:15 p.m. | 5:00 a.m. |
| Mendota Accommodation | 5:15 p.m. | 8:30 a.m. |
| CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS. | | |
| Express Mail | 9:30 a.m. | 7:30 p.m. |
| Night Express | 9:30 p.m. | 5:30 a.m. |
| Joliet Accommodation | 4:45 p.m. | 9:30 a.m. |
| CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND. | | |
| Day Express and Mail | 9:45 a.m. | 4:50 p.m. |
| Night Express | 9:15 p.m. | 5:30 a.m. |
| Joliet Accommodation | 5:10 p.m. | 9:45 a.m. |
| CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY. | | |
| St. Paul Express | 10:00 a.m. | 5:15 p.m. |
| Night Express | 9:30 p.m. | 1:00 p.m. |
| Waukegan Accommodat'n | 2:30 p.m. | 1:15 p.m. |
| Evanston Special | 2:30 p.m. | 4:24 p.m. |

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

## MARRIED.

On Thursday, Oct. 13th, by Rev. W. C. Jackson, Mr. JOHN HENRY and Mrs. ANN MARTIN, both of this city.

## DIED.

In this city, Friday morning, Oct. 14th, 1864, at 9 o'clock, MYRTIE, daughter of Joseph and Jane [illegible]

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## LATER FROM THE ELECTIONS.

### INDIANA.

FROM GOV. MORTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Oct. 14.

Gov. Morton telegraphs Gov. Yates that Indiana has gone Union by over 20,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Oct. 14th.—As the full returns come in, the Union majority increases. Governor Morton's majority will be at least 25,000.

As far as heard from, the Legislature stands as follows: Senate, a tie; House, six Union majority.

The Democrats elect only two Congressmen certain—Allen in the 1st, and Curry in the 2d District. Washburn will contest the seat of Voorhees, whom the Democrats claim to have elected and there is a probability that that malignant Copperhead will not disgrace the next Congress after all, by his presence. His alleged majority is a fraud, as will be abundantly proved. The following Union members are certainly elected, to wit:

Ralph Hill, in the 3d district.
John H. Farquhar, in the 4th district.
Geo. W. Julian, in the 5th district.
Ebenezer Dumont, in the 6th district.
Godlove S. Orth, in the 8th district.
Schuyler Colfax, in the 9th district.
Joseph H. Defrees, in the 10th district.
Thomas N. Stillwell, in the 11th district.

It being pretty certain that Henry D. Washburn will be awarded Voorhees's seat, you may class him also among the certainties.

This will make the Indiana delegation in the next Congress, beginning March 4th, 1865, nine Union and two Democrats—a Union gain of five—the delegation in the present Congress standing seven Democrats to only four Unionists.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

FROM GOV. CURTIN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

Gov. Curtin telegraphs Gov. Yates that the most prudent men put the Union majority in that State on the home vote at 2,000, and we have elected fifteen members of Congress on the home vote, which the soldiers' vote will probably increase by three.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Oct. 14.—The official Union majority in this county is 684. Coffroth, Democrat, has 50 majority in Franklin county, and 600 majority in the District on the home vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 14.—The official Union majority in this city is 7,341. In the Fifth Congressional District, Thayer has 955 majority, with Bucks to hear from.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 14.—Culver, the Republican Congressman in the 20th District, is elected by 165 majority.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 14.—The *World*, basing its assertion on the figures it has thus far received from Pennsylvania says: "The Democrats have probably obtained a majority of 5,000 on the home vote." The *Tribune*, on the other hand, figures out over 3,000 Union majority on the home vote.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14.—Additional votes of the Pennsylvania soldiers, taken in the Department of Washington: Battery 6th, Pennsylvania artillery, Union, 101; Democrat, 8. At Camp Distribution: Union, 381; Democrat, 65. Total, Union, 482; Democrat, 73.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Oct. 14.—From information received here this morning, it is absolutely impossible to determine how the State has gone until the reception of the official returns. Both parties claim small majorities; but unexpected results in heavy northern Union counties render it scarcely possible to overcome the large Democratic gains. In either case it is admitted that the majority will be small, and can only be determined by the official vote. The recording of the soldiers' votes is necessarily very slow, being distributed among various companies, and from the manner in which they appear in the tally papers, it is impossible to make an aggregate until the record is more complete.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday Oct. 14.—The following returns are official:

1st District, Randall, Dem., maj., 4,167.
2nd. Dist., O'Neill's, Union maj., 4,169.
3d. Dist., Myers, Union maj., 1,105.
4th Dist., Kelley, Union maj., 3,279.
5th Dist., Ross, Dem. maj., 38.
6th Dist., Lehigh, Dem. maj., 2,047, Dem. gain, 317.
7th Dist., Chester county, Union maj., 2,049, Dem. gain, 441.
8th Dist., Berks county, Dem. maj., 6,338, Union gain, 284.
9th Dist., Thaddeus Stevens' maj., 4,687, Dem. gain, 1,654.
10th Dist., Schuylkill county gives Strouse, Dem., 1,750 maj.
17th Dist., Huntington county, Union maj., 517, Union loss, 576, compared with the vote for Governor, Mifflin county, Union maj, 1. This county gave 83 majority for Curtin. Northampton county, Dem. maj., 2,883, Dem. loss, 180, Carbon county, Dem. maj 512, Dem. loss, 65.
18th Dist., Clinton county, Dem. maj., 600, Dem. gain, 376.
21st Dist., Westmoreland county, majority for Dawson, Dem., 1,477, Dem. gain, 390.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14.—A special to the *Commercial* says: "Secretary Stanton has received returns from 24 Pennsylvania regiments which give 3,350 Union, and 550 Democratic votes.

### OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 14.—A Columbus dispatch says some of the Union counties are coming in better. In Muskingum the Copperheads got but 38 majority, instead of 200 as before reported. A majority of Union county officers were elected. So of a number of other counties. The majority in the State, on the home vote, will approximate to 35,000. The soldiers' vote will be near 60,000, 50,000 of which will be Union.

Dr. James Williams, Secretary of the State Central Committee, who is the best posted man in the State, hands me the following in regard to Congressmen:

In the 9th district, Gen. Buckland is elected by 100, home vote.

8th, Hubbell succeeds by 300, on home vote.

16th, Bingham falls on the home vote by less than 100. The soldiers vote will bring him through strong.

13th, Delano falls 1,200 short on the home vote. The soldiers' vote will elect him by 700.

14th, Welker is elected by 500 on the home vote.

6th, Clark's majority on the home vote, about 900.

11th, Bundy elected by 1,300 on the home vote.

15th, Plants goes in by 1,400 on the home vote.

10th, Ashley falls by over 500. The soldiers' vote will elect him by 1,000 votes.

12th, meagre returns; it is supposed that Finck, Copperhead, has over 2,000 majority. The soldiers vote will reduce it to at least 1,000.

There is no discount from yesterday. Seventeen Union Congressmen are elected from Ohio.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 12.—The Democracy have probably carried the 12th district by 3,000 on the home vote. Ross county will give 250 Democratic majority. We will count the army vote before we give up Job Stevenson.

JACKSON, O., Oct. 12.—Jackson county gives on the home vote for H. S. Bundy, (Union) 260 majority. The entire county ticket is elected by the same majority.

## FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

### The Disgraceful Affair at Eastport—Narrow Escape of Our Forces.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Friday, Oct. 14, via Cairo.

The gunboat Key West came down the Tennessee river yesterday. Through the kindness of her officers I am placed in possession of the following particulars of the disaster to our troops at Eastport. It is well known that Gen. Washburn started up the Tennessee river with a considerable force, intending to form a junction with Gen Rousseau at or near Florence, Ala. He arrived at Clifton on the 5th and was there joined by his cavalry, which had marched through the country from Memphis. Having completed his arrangements on the 5th, he took up his line of march for Florence with his whole command, but subsequently sent back a brigade of 1,360 men, including 650 colored, with four pieces of artillery, under command of Col. Hoge of the 113th Illinois, with orders to embark on board the City of Pekin, Aurora and Kenton, and proceed by river to Eastport, near which place the commands would again unite. The gunboats Key west and Undine conveyed the expedition which left Clifton on the morning of the 10th, arriving at Eastport about two o'clock p. m. the same day without meeting any obstruction.

Washburn had not arrived at Eastport when the fleet came up, and Col. Hoge not observing any indications of the enemy, immediately proceeded to disembark his troops without taking the precaution to make a reconnoissance or sending out pickets.

Eastport consists of two warehouses situated on the west bank of the Tennessee River, a few miles below Florence, Ala., and near Chickasaw Landing. About one-fourth of a mile back of the Landing, rises a high hill, on which a wagon road passes, and midway to the Chickasaw is a piece of low ground, or bayou, which is overflowed at ordinary high water. At the base of the hill, in the road, the rebels had planted a masked battery of five rifled guns, and a like battery at Chickasaw. The transports were laid abreast, opposite the warehouses, and the artillery were supported by about 350 men—the whole escorted under Col. Partis. They were disembarked, not suspecting the presence of the enemy. The party now proceeded along the road, and midway between the landing and hill, were opened upon by a battery of five guns. The fire was terrific, and the white troops were immediately thrown into confusion, and hastily fell back, but the negroes bravely held their ground for a few minutes longer, when they, too, were obliged to retreat. But one gun was fired in return, the ammunition not having been landed with the artillery. The rebels opened with shell, doing great execution. Almost at the first fire a shell entered the transport Aurora, exploding a caisson, killing and wounding twenty-five men, setting the boat on fire and cutting her steam-pipe. She immediately cut loose from the other boats and floated one mile and a half down the river before the flames were extinguished. Our artillery was abandoned, and such of the troops as did not get on board the transports were ordered to retreat down the river, about a mile, where the boats were to meet them. In the meantime, other batteries opened with a [illegible] boats were not silent spectators, but at the first demonstration, opened a lively fire upon the enemy, finally silencing the upper battery. The boats were struck a number of times, three shells passing through the Key West, and one exploding amid ship. The Captain of the Aurora was mortally wounded by the explosion of the caisson on board his boat, and died the next day. The gunboats covered the retreat of the troops and transports until all were beyond range, when the men were again taken on board.

Colonel Hoge estimates the total loss at 71 men, but others say it greatly exceeded that number. It was a disgraceful affair, and is represented as the sole result of the lack of ordinary foresight and prudence.

## FROM LITTLE ROCK.

### The Situation in General Steele's Department—The Defences of Little Rock.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

I had the pleasure of meeting, to-day, T. F. Vaughn, Captain of Battery C, 3d Illinois regiment, direct from Little Rock, Ark.—*en route* home on sick leave. Capt. Vaughn is a brave and gallant officer—has served with distinction since the commencement of the war. His battery is one of the best in the service, and has gained an enviable reputation. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery and return to his command. The Captain informs me that Little Rock is all right. Fortifications have been erected, and everything has been placed in condition for defense. Major General Steele is determined to hold the "Rock" at all hazards—Generals Price, Marmaduke, Dick Taylor and Shelby to the contrary notwithstanding.

A force of fourteen hundred crossed (north) on Tuesday night, below Pine Bluff, causing considerable excitement at the Bluffs. Their destination was unknown, but doubtless to join Price. Preparations are being made at the Rock to erect Quartermasters and company buildings, and winter quarters generally. They have a good supply of everything at the Rock, except forage, which is very scarce. Troops have suffered severely from sickness, but that is abating, and their general condition is improving. A liberal supply of sanitary stores at all of the military posts.

No news from Chalmers to-day. All quiet here.

## FROM TERRE HAUTE.

### The Result in Voorhees' District—He Loses 2000 Votes.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Friday Oct. 14.

The entire Union ticket in this county is elected by a majority of about seven hundred votes. Bayless W. Hanna, who was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in our last Legislature, and who reported the notorious military bill depriving the Governor of all power over the militia of the State, has been elected Senator from Vigo and Sullivan counties. S. F. Maxwell is elected Common Pleas Judge over Patterson, Democrat. Voorhees is elected by a probable majority of four hundred votes. His majority two years ago was twenty-four hundred and eighty-one. He now loses more than two thousand votes.

## FROM COLUMBUS.

### Flag Raising—The Union Sentiment in Kentucky.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ky., Friday, Oct. 14.

The Union men of Kentucky raised a magnificent pole on Thursday and unfurled the glorious Stars and Stripes therefrom, and also a splendid streamer bearing the names of Lincoln and Johnson. The pole is about 150 feet high. While the proceedings were in progress, the 40th Missouri cavalry came along and gave three hearty cheers for Lincoln and Johnson. A vote was taken in this regiment which resulted in a unanimous vote for Old Abe. This regiment is composed entirely of Germans. They were all for Fremont until his withdrawal, and now, like sensible Teutons as they are, go for Lincoln and Johnson.

Kentucky is all right. She will vote Union in November by an overwhelming majority.

## SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

### Car Upset and a Dozen Soldiers Injured.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 14.—Yesterday afternoon a special train left Camp Dennison for this city, with portions of the 106th and 175th Ohio regiments, Companies D and G of the latter going forward to Nashville. After passing the Engine House, three miles above the city, a square or two, the car next the tender bounded off the track from some cause not known, and was drawn in this way some 350 steps, and finally upset. There were twenty-five men in the car—not a passenger but a box car—some fifteen of whom were more or less injured, two of them very seriously. Most of them were transferred to the street cars and brought down to the city, but the others were received into the houses of several of the citizens and properly cared for, all belonging to the 175th regiment. John B. Dennison, Orderly Sergeant of Co. D, was fatally injured by the car striking his hip and side as it went over upon him, crushing him in such a way as to affect his spine. Dr. Blackman examined the injuries, and pronounced them fatal. Richard P. Reddick, Wm. E. Ballard, Abram Wisler and Berrien Phillips, suffered injuries more or less severe, but none of them serious.

## Later from Europe.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Oct. 14.—The steamship California, from Glasgow the 5th, passed this Point this afternoon. The political news is unimportant.

The great prize fight between Mace and Coburn had been postponed.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5, 1864.

COTTON—Market dull, with a decline of ½d.
BREADSTUFFS—Firmer.
PROVISIONS—Steady.

LONDON, Oct. 5, 1864.

STOCKS—Consols closed at 88¼@88⅜ for money. Ill. C. 31 discount, Erie 41@43.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 13.—The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow passed here.

The Mace and Coburn prize fight has been postponed for the present, if not altogether, owing to the dispute arising relating to the choice of a referee.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5th via GREENOCK.—COTTON—Dull, with little inquiry. Prices weak at a partial decline of 18d.
BREADSTUFFS—Generally firmer.
FLOUR—Steady.
GRAIN—Wheat has an upward tendency, and a partial decline of 1 per cent is noted. Corn firm; mixed at 29@3s.
PROVISIONS—Steady. Produce quiet and steady.

## Markets by Telegraph.

### ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Reported by Telegraph exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

OPENING DAY.

ALBANY, Friday Evening, Oct. 14, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The total supply of Beef Cattle to day is 3,640 head. Prices rule higher than last week—¼c ₩ lb on poor stock, and ½c ₩ lb on the best grades. The demand is good, but sales are rather slow, owing to the indisposition of buyers to pay the advance.

SHEEP—Prices range from 5¼@6c ₩ lb.

HOGS—In fair demand, prices ranging from 11@13c ₩ lb.

### Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Oct. 14.

FLOUR—Advanced 25@50c, and more doing.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 19,000 bu. The market advanced 3@4c. Sales this morning of 34,000 bu No 1 spring in store at $1.59@1.61. Sales on 'change were 2,000 bu No 1 spring in store at $1.64@1.65; 2,500 bu No 2 do at $1.58. Market since 'change very much unsettled and higher, advancing in the afternoon to $1.72, and closing at the Newhall house this evening, at $1.65. Sales large and irregular. Oats—in better demand. Sales 20,000 bu No 1 in store at 61@63c. Corn—Sales 200 bu on track at $1.23. Barley and Rye—Nominally unchanged.

### St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday Evening, Oct. 14.

TOBACCO—More active and advanced 50c@$1.50 ₩ 100 lbs. Sales Factory Lugs at $9.10@10.75; Planters' $11.50@12.50; common shipping Leaf $15.50@21.00; medium $18.25@25.50; good and fair $26.00@30.50; common and medium manufacturing Leaf $[illegible]

FLOUR—Dull and heavy. Sales of super at $7.75@8.00; extra $8.25@8.50; double extra $9.50@10.00.

GRAIN—Wheat active. Sales of fair at $1.57; good at $1.60; prime at $1.63@1.65; choice at $1.68@1.70. Corn quiet and firm. Sales of yellow at $1.32; white at $1.35@1.38. Oats steady. Sales at 73@75c. Rye quiet. Sales at $1.16. Barley unchanged. Sales of spring at $1.25@1.40.

WHISKY—Steady. Sales at $1.78.

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Friday, Oct. 14.

UP—Barks Tanner, DeSoto, Northeast, Champion. Schrs Commerce, Roscius, Canopus; schrs Atlanta, Morton, Jacinto, Reciprocity, Hannah, Mazeppa.

DOWN—Ocean Wave, Ocala, El Cid, A. Throop, Met.

WIND—Northeast.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 14.

COTTON—Active and decidedly firmer at $1.19@1.21 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and western 25@35c better; $8.65@9.75 for extra state; $9.85@10.00 for round hoop Ohio; and $10.10@11.75 for trade brands. Market closing strong. Included in the sales were 1,800 brls extra state for last half of November at $9.25.

WHISKY—Firmer, at $1.69@1.70 for state; $1.70@1.71 for western; closing at latter for western.

GRAIN—Wheat 3@5c better, at $1.69@1.85 for Chicago spring; $1.70@1.87 for Milwaukee club; $1.87@1.89 for winter red; $2.12 for Michigan amber; and $1.95 for interior white western. Rye—Steady at $1.35 for western. Corn—More active at $1.58@1.59 for mixed western; $1.55 for western yellow. Oats—Quiet and 1@2c better, at 85c for western.

GROCERIES—Rice quiet and firm. Coffee firmer at 52c. Sugar higher. Sales at 20c for New Orleans, and 19½c for Cuba. Refined higher; 25@28c for hard. Molasses steady. Muscovado, 1[illegible]c.

PETROLEUM—Active, excited and decidedly higher. Sales at 41½c for crude; 60c for refined in bond, and 75@77c for refined free.

WOOL—Higher and rather quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and in fair demand at [illegible] for new mess; $40.25@41.50 for new do. cash; $41.50@42.75 for do., regular way; $36.50@37.00 for prime; $41.00@41.50 for prime mess; also 1,750 bbls new mess for October option at $[illegible]; 1000 bbls at $44.12. Beef steady and in moderate demand at previous prices. Cut meats firm at 17@19c for shoulders, and 19@23c for hams—the latter price for bagged. Lard is active and more active at 19@23c. Butter steady and more active at 38@50c. Cheese is rather better request and firm at 18@20c for common to choice factory made.

### The New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, Oct. 14, 1864.

Gold opened at 209, and under the pressure of the bulls advanced to 211⅜ by noon. After 1 p. m., the upward tendency was strengthened by dispatches from Baltimore, advising dealers to buy, the inference being that unfavorable news had been received from Grant's army. At 1 p. m., the price was 211⅜.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 14.—Gold to-night steady at 210¾.

### New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct 14.

Money steady and unchanged at 7 ₩ cent. Sterling exchange rather more active at 109 for gold.

Gold opened firm—opened at 209 ¾, advanced to 211⅜, declined to 210, and closed at 210⅜.

Stocks dull—N. Y. Central 118; [illegible]; Reading 124¾; Hudson 118½; Erie 91¾; M. C. 110¾; M. S. 68¼; C. & R. I. 101¾; Pac. Mail [illegible].

**Oswego Market.**

OSWEGO, Friday Evening, Oct. 14.

FLOUR—Firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand, chiefly speculative, and 2c better. No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.8[illegible]. Last sight Amber Michigan sold at $1.[illegible]. Corn very scarce and quiet. Oats dull—Western 78c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

**Buffalo Market.**

BUFFALO, Friday Evening, Oct. 14.

FLOUR—Firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat tending upwards. Corn firmer and in moderate demand; Oats firmer and tending upwards.

WHISKY—Dull; held at $1.7[illegible].

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York: Wheat 13c, corn 12c, oats 10½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—2,000 brls flour, 40,000 bu wheat, 12,000 bu corn, 14,[illegible] bu oats, [illegible] bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—[illegible] brls flour, 1[illegible] bu wheat, 29,[illegible] bu corn, 181[illegible] bu oats, rye 23,[illegible].

**Amusements.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Washington st., bet. Clark and Dearborn sts.

THE E. L. DAVENPORT DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they will give the second of their series of entertainments at the above place,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15th, 1864,

On which occasion will be produced the following pieces:

TIME TRIES ALL
AND
THE RIVAL LODGERS.

Admission, 50 cents. Private Boxes, $5.00 and $6.00. Seats can be secured at the Box Office two days in advance, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 8. oc15-u236t 4tsp

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES.
Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH
Will deliver a course of Three Readings in
BRYAN HALL,
On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
The 17th, 18th and 19th inst.,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECTS:

MONDAY—Miscellaneous Readings, with Humorous Selections from Dickens and others.

TUESDAY—The Tragedy of Othello, in reading, recitation and comment.

WEDNESDAY—The Tragedy of Hamlet.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Store of S. C. Griggs & Co.

Admission ........ 50 Cents.

oc15-u156-1t 1stp

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker & Myers ........ Managers.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured Seats, seventy-five cents; Private Boxes, $6.00 and $5.00. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

Engagement of the popular young actor

L. P. BARRETT.

MONDAY EVENING, October 10th, and every evening till further notice, will be presented Lester Wallack's great romantic Drama, in five acts, entitled

ROSEDALE; Or, The Rifle Ball.

Which will be produced with entire new scenery by J. W. Whytal, and with an excellent cast of characters.

Every Saturday Afternoon, at two o'clock, a GRAND MATINEE. Admittance to the Matinee, 25 cents.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND S. F. WHITMAN,
Proprietors and Managers.
Mr. A. D. BRADLEY ........ Director of Amusements.

SATURDAY, October 15th, GRAND MATINEE at 2½ o'clock—admission 30 cents to all parts of the house. Afternoon and evening will be presented the great Moral Drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Uncle Tom | Mr. Bradley |
| George Harris | Mr. Frank Aiken |
| St. Clair | Mr. McManus |
| Eva | Miss Alice Zavistowski |
| Eliza | Mrs. L. S. Parris |
| Topsy, with songs | Miss Lotta |

☞ In rehearsal the great Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room | 30 cts. |
| To Dress Circle or Parquette | 50 cts. |
| Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette | 75 cts. |
| Orchestra Chairs (50 in number) | $1.00 |
| Private Boxes | $5.00 and $6.00 |
| Children under 12 years of age to Museum | 15 cts. |
| Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette will be charged Full Price. | |

Children in Arms, not admitted.

Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Carriages should call at 10¼.

VARIETY THEATRE.
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ........ Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH ........ Acting and Stage Manager.

New Stars! New Attractions!!
Engagement of
MISS MAUDE STANLEY,
The beautiful Operatic Vocalist.

Immense success of Mr. C. E. COLLINS, the original cure, JOHNNY ALLEN, general Ethiopian Delineator, and JOHNNY BOYD, Jig Dancer and Ethiopian Comedian.

Doors open at 7 ........ Curtain rises at 8.

SCALE OF PRICES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Parquette | 25 cents |
| Dress and Family Circle | 35 cents |
| Private Boxes | $3.00 and $4.00 |
| Single Seats in boxes | 75 cents |

DANCING ACADEMY.
The Chicago Dancing Academy
IS
Re-opened for the Season.

Students entering this Academy will receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction.

COMPETENT AND ACCOMPLISHED
LADY TEACHERS
WILL ASSIST IN ALL CLASSES.

The Classes will be organized as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Juvenile Class | Saturday Afternoon. |
| Gentleman's Class | Saturday Evening. |
| Ladies' Class | Monday Afternoon. |

☞ SOIREES on Tuesday Evenings, only for scholars and friends. J. EDWIN MARTINE. oc14-u158 2t 4tsp

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 314 Wabash avenue, is now open for the season. The first Children's Class will be held on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 15th, at 3 o'clock. oc10-[illegible]

**Auction Sales.**

BY FLANAGAN & HATCH,
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

We will sell at the city of Mattoon, Illinois, on Monday October 24th, at ten o'clock a.m., at the Government Corral, 300 Horses and Brood Mares. By order of Captain L. Coryell, C. Q. M.
oc15-u158 9t FLANAGAN & HATCH, Aucts.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Superior Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, October 18th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell without reserve at our Rooms, a splendid assortment of Parlor Suits, in rosewood and walnut, covered in brocatelle, reps and hair cloth. Suits, Book Cases, Marble Top Tables, Whatnots, Hat Trees with marble on drawer, Rocking and Easy Chairs, Parlor and Reception Chairs, Stands, Oak Sideboards with marble top, Extension Dining Tables, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, Mattresses, French and Cottage Bedsteads; also, a splendid assortment of Chamber Suits, in rosewood chestnut and walnut, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, fine Brussels Carpets, almost new, Ingrain Carpets; also, one Upright Piano Forte, in good order.
oc14 u158-5t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.
Large Trade Sale of CROCKERY.
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, October 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a splendid line of best White Granite Ware, in open lots, in quantities to suit DEALERS, consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Ware, all of the best shapes and quality. Every lot will be sold without reserve. Country dealers will do well to attend this sale. Goods carefully packed and shipped.
oc8 1797-12t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

**Real Estate—Country.**

FOR SALE—The following Farms, all under a good state of cultivation and substantial improvements: 160 acres for $7,000; 160 acres for $6,000; 120 acres for $3,300; 177 acres for $4,000; 100 acres for $5,500; 160 acres for $2,000; 145 acres for $4,160; 80 acres for $1,600; 40 acres for $1,000. YOUNG & SPRINGER, Real Estate Agents, No. 2 Metropolitan Block. oc15-u158-3t

FOR SALE—Farm 174 acres, 14 timber, ½ mile south of the depot and village of Lodi, DeKalb County, Ill., and known as the Simmons' Farm. Price, $8,700. Improvements cost over $4,000. This is a gentleman's farm. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street. oc15 u158 3t

FOR SALE—The best 80 acres of land in Cook County for a fancy farm, located upon the river banks at Lyons, Cook Co., Ill. Price $5,360. 60 acres cultivated; house, barn; all fenced. 500 apple-trees. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark st. oc15 u158-3t

FOR SALE—Farm of 98 acres. Price $4,000. Good house, barn, orchard, timber, small fruit, &c. It is located on the Desplaines River, 17 miles west of Chicago. It is a nice thing and cheap. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark-st. oc15-u158 9t

FOR SALE—Farm of 80 acres in McHenry County, two miles from a village and depot. House cost $1,200; barn $450; nearly new. Large orchard, timber, small fruits, &c. Price $3,600. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street. oc15-u158-3t

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 acres half a mile from South Hill Depot, 14 miles south west of Chicago, and within 60 rods of Salt Creek, all fenced, good house, barn, orchard, timber. Price $4,500, and a bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street. oc15-u158-3t

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm of 80 acres good house, orchard, all fenced, and only sixteen miles from Chicago, for $3,000. One of 120 acres for $1,200. One of 78 acres for $1,700; the buildings are worth more money. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street. oc15-u157 1t

FOR SALE—A Farm in Knox Co., Ill., two miles southwest of Galva, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, consisting of 320 acres of farming land, also 12 acres of very superior timber, thoroughly drained, with 1200 rods of blind ditch. Conveniently divided into fields. Nearly two hundred acres of timothy and clover. A young orchard just commenced bearing. School house on the farm, and mills, churches, schools, &c., in town. It is one of the finest stock and Grain farms in Illinois. Edward Hill will show the farm, state terms, &c., or address by letter for two weeks, GEO. HILL, Bloomington, Ill. oc15-u158-6t

**Boarding.**

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 225 South Clark street, only a few moments walk from the Court House. Day boarders can also be accommodated. oc15-u158-1t

BOARDING—(Private.) Wanted for books or gold and silver spectacles, or other useful articles. Address "D S A," Post Office. oc15-u158-1t

BOARDING—Desirable suits of rooms to let to parties without children, with board, at 49 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue. oc15-u157-3t

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms and board in a private family on Park avenue, third door west of Lincoln street, if applied for soon. oc15-u158-3t

**Strayed.**

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On Sunday night, Oct. 9, 1864, a Sorrel Mare, with white face, about 15½ hands high, six years old last spring, [illegible]; also a dark bay cocking colt with black legs. Whoever will return them or give information where they may be found to [illegible] [illegible], south of Madison Hill, at Bridgeport, will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED—Or Stolen. $5.00 Reward. Strayed or stolen on the 9th, a black and white cow—the neck and head is black, the rest of the body is white, with the exception of a black spread on each side, and the horns turn in. Any one having information where said cow may be [illegible]

**Wanted—Substitutes.**

WANTED—Young Men for the Army and Navy, to serve either as substitutes or volunteers for one year. You will always receive the highest money that is going, and what you are promised you will be sure of receiving. 84 Dearborn street, LEWIS & CO. oc15 u157-1t

WANTED—Men who are drafted and wish to procure substitutes to apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. You will be promptly supplied at the lowest rates. If you wish to save money, apply immediately. LEWIS & CO. oc15-u157-1t

WANTED.—Drafted Men to understand that they can be supplied with Substitutes at lower rates than any other place in town. We always guarantee to do what we say. Beware of street runners. We refer to the leading men in the city. 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. LEWIS & CO. oc15 u157 1t

WANTED—Recruits and Volunteers for one year to fill the quota of this city and county. The highest cash bounty paid. A few good men can have non-commissioned officers positions. Boys, this is your last chance. 84 Dearborn street. [oc15-u157-1t] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes for the Navy and Army. Highest Bounty paid by ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 68 Clark street. oc11-1082-3t

**Wanted—Agents.**

WANTED—Agents. Presidential Portrait Cards. The most saleable article ever got up. No. 1 contains portraits of Lincoln and Johnson; No. 2 McClellan and Pendleton. Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per 100. Sent by mail post paid. Also Campaign Badges, $3 per 100. Campaign prize packages, steel engravings, lithographs and other goods for agents. Address GOLDEN & SAMMONS, No. 1, South Clark street, Chicago. oc15-u158-3t

WANTED—$75—Agents Wanted—$125—To sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich. oc15-u147-3t

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents writes me he never had any thing to sell like it. Disabled soldiers and others will find this a good chance to make money. Apply at once to SAMUEL PIKE, Box 5258, Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block. Enclose stamp for circulars. ly25-oct-3f

WANTED—200 Agents wanted from all parts of the West to sell Butterick's Patterns for Cutting Ladies Dresses and all kinds of Clothing. Ladies make from $5 to $15 per week. No capital required. STACY & WILDER, Room 15, up-stairs, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 5396. oc11 1342 1w

WANTED—Agents, $50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $15. It will stitch hem, fell tuck, bind, cord, quilt, and embroider beautifully. We will pay from $50 to $150 per month, or give a liberal commission. Call on or address with stamp R. T. BUSH & Co., 31 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. oc15-3t

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular, and rapidly-selling works including SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols., now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION, 30th edition in the bindery; MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS, a work of thrilling interest; and Rev. Dr. BOYNTON'S great work, "ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA." C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. oc13-1367 3t

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of employment peculiarly adapted to their condition, should address P. O. Drawer 6014, Chicago, Ill., giving date of discharge and name of company and regiment discharged from. oc10-1347-6t

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, either on a salary or commission. Retail price $15. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 53, Chicago, Illinois, or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets. oc9 1344 16t

WANTED—Agents Wanted. Good reliable men wanted in every county in the West, to sell the best books for agents published. We want none but the best of men. Liberal commissions given. Address CLARKE & CO., 89 Washington street, Chicago. oc11-1382 19t

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, Clark's Indelible Pencils and 50 things by which $100 a month can be made. I always keep the best selling goods for agents in the West. Send stamp and get our NEW CIRCULAR. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. oc4-1494-1m

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15.00 per day, according to their business abilities. Sent free on receipt of $1.00 and red stamp. (They are worth $100 to any person.) Every family should have them. Address S. T. DEFORD, 83 Nassau-st., N. Y., Room 4. oc11-u22-3t

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to F. & O. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y. 1y9-u[illegible]

**For Sale.**

FOR SALE—A Law Library of 160 volumes, consisting of reports and elementary works. Call and see or address JAMES A. DICKENSON, 88 Washington-st. oc15 u173-3t

FOR SALE—A Brick Boarding House, furnished throughout. Has three cords wood sawed and split, on premises; also half ton coal. For particulars inquire at 276 South Clark street, up stairs. oc15-u171-1w

FOR SALE—Green Bay Lumber. The attention of parties buying by the boat load is called to the choice lot lumber, [illegible], which we have on our dock, adjoining the Newberry Elevator. oc15-u165-3t KIRBY, CARPENTER & CO.

FOR SALE—A full blooded Scotch Terrier for sale. Inquire of "Box G," Tribune office. oc15 u163 3t

FOR SALE—A fine Nursery of Shade Trees, Silver Leaf Maples, Silver Leaf Poplars, Lombardy Poplars, and Balm of Gillead and American Arbervita. Call on T. F. BALDWIN, 104 Randolph-st., Room No. 9. oc15-u160-1t

FOR SALE—A Horse, perfectly sound, well broke, very handsome, between eight and nine years old, and can trot inside of three minutes. Call at 27 River st. oc14-u165 3t

FOR SALE—Tug for sale. A new and beautiful tug of about six tons burthen, suitable for lighter and canal-boat towing. For particulars address J. J. SHIPHERD, Drawer 194, Cleveland, Ohio. oc14 u91 1w

FOR SALE—Drug Store. A stock of drugs, medicines, and also fixtures, for sale cheap for cash. Address "Drugs," Tribune office. oc14-u164-3t

FOR SALE—Four good working mares, one a big one, six years old, a farm wagon, used only two months, a Quaker mower, large size; two sets of double harness, as good as new, and a sulky rake, the best in use. The whole will be sold very cheap. Apply at 79 Monroe street. oc15-u165-3t

FOR SALE—Rare chance to go in the wood and coal business. Coal sheds, scales, fixtures and lease of dock for sale. For particulars inquire of DANIEL BOGLE, Kinzbury-st., North side. oc13 u2 3t

FOR SALE—One Twelve horse Power Engine, without boiler. Also one twenty-horse power engine and boiler complete, all in good order. Apply at Marine Engine Works, corner of Michigan and Franklin streets, Chicago. oc13 u61-1w JOHN MURPHY.

FOR SALE—A Boiler, second hand, portable, 15 horse power, 42 inch diameter, 7 feet long, with a 24 inch fire flue and 2½ inch return flues; also a new tubular boiler, 6 horse power, 30 inch diameter, 5 feet long and 34 3-inch flues, at R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 West Lake street. oc13-u4-1w

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers. One 10 horse power; one 15 horse power; one 30 horse power; one 35 horse power; one 25 horse boiler. All in first-class condition and prime running order. J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington street. oc11-1388 3t

FOR SALE—A very fine family carriage. Can be used with one or two horses. Inquire of GEO. F. FOSTER, 217 South Water st. oc11-1385-1w

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Illinois, with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 150 bbls. of flour every twenty-four hours, with a three-story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address PETHOW & MOSS, Princeton. oc15-u1[illegible] 2w

**Real Estate—City.**

FOR SALE—Wabash avenue home for sale at a decided bargain in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. The best bargain of a good home in the market. oc15 u165-3t

FOR SALE—A fine Residence on the avenue, $18,000; one for $8,000; one on Calumet avenue for $8,000, rented for $850—this is a great bargain; and one on Park avenue, lot 100x160, $4,000, rented for $600. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street. oc15-u197-1t

FOR SALE—Several Houses and Lots, ranging from $1,[illegible] to $12,000, desirably located, and at a bargain. Also, a two story Cottage House on west Madison street, on a ground rent for nine years at $18 per year; price $1,800. City property of every description for sale. Farms, Iowa Lands, &c. GEO. V. BYRD, 101 Dearborn street, corner Washington. oc15-u164-3t

FOR SALE—Manufactory Lots. Two good Lots on Franklin street, 50x150 each, suitable for machine or work shops, north of Van Buren street. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block. oc15-u175-3t

FOR SALE—Two Lots, each 25 by 120 feet, on north side of Jackson street, between Throop and Loomis.

Lot on north side of Jackson street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, 77 by 125 feet, for $1,800.

Lot on south side of Warren street, between Robey and Hoyne, 50 by 125 feet.

Lot on Indiana avenue, near Rio Grande or 28th street, 25 by 160 feet.

Lot on Prairie avenue, near Rio Grande or 28th street, 25 by 160 feet.

Lot on Rio Grande or 28th street, near Indiana avenue, 50 by 125 feet.

ALSO—A number of Houses and Lots, Buildings, Lots, River Lots, Farms.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT,
Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
oc15-u1[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—By Geo. V. Byrd, Real Estate Broker, 101 Dearborn street, corner of Washington. Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city, improved and unimproved business property. Illinois Farms and wild Lands, Iowa Lands at a bargain. oc13 u3-6t

FOR SALE—Residence and Business Property for sale in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.

LAKE SHORE AVENUES—Very choice lots on all the avenues. Two beautiful corner lots on Prairie; one lot on Michigan, north of 23d street, 75 feet for $3,750 and credit; Wabash avenue and Indiana avenue choice lots near Eighteenth street; only one (1) lot left in block 23 Calumet avenue, great depth to lake; other lot also on Calumet avenue.

NORTH DIVISION—Desirable residence lots on the best streets—Pine Lasalle, Rush, Indiana, Huron, Ontario, &c.; an acre lot near the Presbyterian College; a cottage and lot for $[illegible]; also a choice home one 160 feet front, $15,000.

WEST DIVISION—The most eligibly located lots fronting Union Park and the streets near by, and elsewhere on the best streets in that Division.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—The best business corner on Wabash avenue in the market; Washington street lot near the new Chamber of Commerce; Franklin street houses near Lake street, renting well; Michigan avenue brick house south of Lake street; also lot next north of Adams House, and a general list of residence and business property in all parts of the city. oc11 1387 3t

FOR SALE—Or to rent, a fine cottage residence, containing seven rooms, located at Lake View, opposite Mr. Waller's, three minutes walk from street cars. For particulars address P. O. Box 3275, Chicago. oc9 1[illegible]

**Lost.**

LOST—Sunday, October 9th, in going from Richmond House to Trinity Church, Jackson street, a Jet Breast Button, with a pearl [illegible]. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Richmond House. oc15-u161 3t

LOST—$10.00 Reward. Lost, strayed or stolen from the subscriber, John Kidd, near Mud Lake, a large Sorrel Mare, a white [illegible]